

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

MEETING OF GRAND CHAPTER.

THE THREATENED SECESSION FROM
THE SUPREME GRAND ROYAL ARCH
CHAPTER OF SCOTLAND.—No. VI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have from time to time kept the brethren advised of the progress of events in connection with the Masonic revolt of which Glasgow has for several months been the scene. Our last communication embraced the report by the Committee of the Supreme Grand Chapter, relative to the proceedings of the disaffected, and an excerpt from the minutes of the meeting held by those companions in Glasgow, on the 12th September last, at which they resolved upon *demanding* from Supreme Chapter, not only redress of their fancied grievances, but a radical change in the very constitution of the Order. The demands are thus expressed:—

1st. To demand from Supreme Chapter and Committee a full retraction of their interference with the Provincial Grand Superintendent and the Provincial Grand Chapter in the discharge of his and their duties; also that they apologise to Companion Dr. Walker Arnott, for said interference, and delete from the records of Supreme Chapter all minutes having reference thereto.

2nd. That for the insulting and unbecoming language used towards Companion Dr. Arnott, by Companions D. Murray Lyon and George Good, these companions be suspended for such period as may be deemed sufficient; such suspension to continue in force until a suitable apology has been tendered, and that the Supreme Chapter will cause the Ayr Kilwinning Chapter (No. 80), to delete from their minute-book the minute referring to Dr. Walker Arnott.

3rd. That Supreme Chapter request Companion Dr. Walker Arnott, to resume all the offices formerly held by him.

4th. That for the future better government of the body the meetings of Supreme Chapter and Supreme Committee shall be held in Edinburgh and Glasgow alternately, and that the half of the office-bearers of Supreme Chapter and members of Supreme Committee be chosen from the west of Scotland.

A copy of this manifesto having been forwarded to Grand Scribe E, for presentation to the Supreme Grand Chapter, with a request that an answer might be returned within thirty days, Grand Committee, from a conviction that the more the truth was known the smaller would be the probability of their *demands* being complied with, printed the same as an appendix to their report and furnished every member of Supreme Chapter with a copy. Like the three Tooley-street tailors, who in their famous petition designated them: "We the people of England," the handful of companions meeting in Glasgow, on the 12th Sept., introduce themselves to "the world" as "the Royal Arch Masons of the West of Scotland," and in this presumed capacity have had the audacity, in the most imperious terms, to dictate to the head of the Order of which they are subordinate members. But leaving the future to demonstrate the strength of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Glasgow, we proceed to shew how far the insurgents have succeeded in bullying the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland into compliance with their *commands*.

By order of the Supreme Grand Committee, a special meeting of Supreme Grand Chapter was held in the Freemasons Hall, Edinburgh, on the evening of Monday the 20th instant, "to consider report by the committee of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, relative to certain proceedings adopted by members of the Order in Glasgow; to dispose of the demands made by said members, and to adopt such measures as the Supreme Chapter may think necessary in reference to the Chapter and companions who have taken part in the proceedings in Glasgow, referred to in report."

The throne was occupied by the Past Grand First Principal, Comp. J. Whyte Melville, of Bennoch and Strathkinness; Comp. Lord Loughborough was in his place as Grand H.; and the Depute Grand Principal, Comp. Sir John Douglas, *K.C.B.*, officiated as Grand J.

The meeting is said to have been the largest ever held in Edinburgh of the Royal Arch degree. Among the Grand Office-bearers and members present we observed the following:—the Grand Principals above mentioned; L. Mackersey, *W.S.*, Grand Scribe E.; J. Johnstone Cotton, Grand Scribe N.; O. J. Stewart, *W.S.*, Grand Treasurer; Alexander Hay, Grand Recorder; Thomas Dryborough, First Grand Sojourner; F. D. Mc'Gowan, Third Grand Sojourner; Wm. Mann, Grand Chancellor; W. Belfrage, Grand Sword Bearer; W. Campbell, Chairman of Committee; S. Somerville of Ampherlaw; J. B. Douglas, *W.S.*; R. S. Hunter, Deputy Commissary General; Stewart Watson; James Tait, Junior, *W.S.*; H. Veale, *M.D.*; W. D. MacRitchie, *M.D.*; William Henry; W. H. Corrie; A. Mitchell; W. D. Adams, *M.D.*; W. D. Alder; George B. Brown; John Lawrie; Robert Chambers, Junior; D. Skirving; P. Cowan, *P.Z. No. 18*; D. Murray Lyon, *P.J. No. 80*; S. E. Trotter; Richard Wilson; Elsworth, &c.

The chapter having been opened in due form, the Grand Scribe E. read to the meeting the minutes of last quarterly communication, in so far as those related to the vesting in Comp. Whyte Melville of all the powers and privileges of Past Grand Z., consequent upon the resignation of Dr. Walker Arnott; also the minute of committee, of date 8th October, 1862, appointing a special meeting of the Supreme Chapter to be called, and for the purposes of this meeting both minutes were approved of.

The PAST GRAND Z. thought it unnecessary to say anything further on the subject of this meeting, than that in consequence of unavoidable absence from the meetings of Supreme Grand Chapter he was, previous to the presentation of the Committee's report, unaware of the circumstances leading to the Masonic rebellion of which Glasgow was at present the scene. He had, however, read very carefully the report, bearing on that subject, submitted by Grand Committee, and had formed his own conclusions; but having been called upon to preside that evening, he would refrain from expressing any opinion on the matters to be discussed. As every member of Supreme Chapter had been supplied with a copy of the report of Grand Committee, including appendix, he thought that report might now be considered to have been read. This was agreed to.

Excellent Companion LORD LOUGHBOROUGH having

offered a few words by way of apology for any remissness he might hitherto have shown in the discharge of the important function belonging to the high office in Supreme Chapter to which their favour had called him, stated that if he could not say he had with pleasure undertaken to move the resolution which had been entrusted to him, he begged to say he had done so without regret. Independent altogether of the position he had the honour to hold in the Order, he had consented to move the first resolution to be proposed for adoption by that meeting in his private capacity as a companion who loved Royal Arch Masonry—as one who regarded the independence of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland to be of the highest and most vital importance,—and as one who believed it to be both his duty and his privilege thus publicly to stand forth in upholding that independence. The circumstances under which they had that evening met were of a most unusual, a most extraordinary kind—insomuch as a glance at the appendix to report by Grand Committee would discover the existence of an organisation among a number of companions in Glasgow, one of whose objects was the subversion of the very constitution of the Order of Royal Arch Masonry as it was established in this country. That organisation exhibited such an amount of insubordination and aggravated disobedience towards Supreme Grand Chapter as could now admit of no compromise; and it was for the meeting to order the adoption of such measures as would not only neutralise the efforts being put forth by certain parties to excite rebellion against their Masonic superiors, but would lead to the restoration of that peace and concord by which the Order had hitherto been characterised. Like all other governing bodies the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter had laws by which its intercourse with its subordinate chapters were regulated, and it became the members of the Order to promote the honest observance of these laws: indeed every companion who had, by exaltation or affiliation, been received into the bosom of the Supreme Chapter of Scotland was obligated to observe, abide by, and support them. Ample provision was also made for the alteration or amendments of their statutes, and it was the right of any companion to seek, by constitutional means, to effect such amendments as to him might appear desirable. But while this was the case, it was quite unconstitutional in any companion or body of companions to attempt, by intimidation, coercion, or other equally objectionable means, to have the laws of the Order so interpreted as to invest subordinate members with powers which are neither granted to, nor sought to be possessed by, the Supreme Chapter itself. A section of companions in the west country appear recently to have conducted themselves in such a manner in regard to certain decisions of Supreme Chapter as to render them amenable to the law for gross disobedience—or, in military parlance, for insubordination to their superior officers—a proceeding which could not for a moment be permitted. He (Lord Loughborough) had inquired into the case, the settlement of which had called forth the decisions referred to—he had for himself examined and weighed these decisions, and could not come to any other conclusion than that they were given in strict accordance with the spirit and letter of the laws by which every mem-

ber of the Order had upon oath agreed to be governed. His Lordship then drew attention to the demands made upon Supreme Chapter by parties calling themselves "*the Royal Arch Masons of the Western Districts.*" He objected to any such designation of themselves as that given by the rebellionists, whose "demands" did not, he was sure, represent the sentiments of any portion of the loyally-disposed companions in the west; and it was the height of arrogance for the few individuals composing the illegal meeting lately held in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow, to assume to be *the R. A. Masons of the West of Scotland.* These gentlemen affected to have the interest of Royal Arch Masonry at heart; but how did they seek to show this? Was it by a willing acquiescence in the constitutional acts of their superiors, and an ardent endeavour to preserve intact the unity of the Order? Was it by petition or respectful request that these so-called Royal Arch Masons of the West approached the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland? Was their language in any degree that of subordinates addressing their superiors—or the expression of filial regard entertained by children towards a loving part? In neither of these characters, he (Lord Loughborough) was sorry to say, had the parties meeting in St. Mark's Hall chosen to address Supreme Chapter. Their language was that of open insubordination, and their demands were urged in the most unconstitutional and offensive manner. They imperiously call upon Supreme Chapter to give a "full retraction," to "apologise" to their subordinate, and to "suspend" companions against whom there is no complaint; and these demands are made with an effrontery which rendered it difficult for him to look on the act in any other light than that of Masonic insubordination of the deepest dye, and richly meriting the severest Masonic censure. That not one of these demands should be complied with, he would venture to say was the mind of Supreme Chapter. (Applause.) He deprecated the adoption of penal or coercive measures; but when all other legitimate means failed to reduce to obedience those who had risen in rebellion against Supreme Chapter, he for one would not scruple to employ for such end the coercive powers with which the laws and constitution of the Order had armed them. He hoped, however, that Masonry would be spared the scandal of unseemly jealousies and divisions—that a just appreciation of the solemn nature of the obligations under which they had all come, and of what was required of subordinates, would operate in restoring goodwill and bon-accord among the companions of the east and of the west, of the north and of the south, and that the Order in Scotland would continue to present to the neutral world a companionship, united, inseparable, and strong. He knew that some of his respected colleagues looked upon the motion he was about to submit as being of a too lenient character, and not equal to the emergency. He thought otherwise, and was convinced that the infinitely superior position the Supreme Chapter held over those unconstitutionally questioning its authority, rendered it more dignified and graceful in them to deal as mildly with the rebels as an impartial consideration of their unparalleled and unjustifiable proceedings permitted; and the unanimity with which the resolution he was about to propose was sure to be adopted by that great and influential meeting,

would prove an antidote to the poison with which the minds of the unsuspecting had been impregnated, and at the same time strike terror into the hearts of those parties in Glasgow who had plotted the mischief, the development of which had necessitated the interference of Supreme Chapter. (Prolonged applause.) His Lordship then moved the following resolution, viz.,

"That the resolutions adopted at a so-called general meeting of the Royal Arch Masons of the Western Districts, in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow, on the 12th of September, 1862, indicate, on the part of the Companions who attended that meeting (but whose names have not been communicated), a spirit of insubordination and disobedience to the Supreme Chapter, for which there is no justification in the proceedings of the Supreme Chapter in regard to the matter of which those Companions complain, and that the demands made in those resolutions be rejected."

The motion being seconded by Comp. Belfrage, Z. No. 1, was *unanimously agreed to*.

It was then moved by E. Comp. Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., Depute Grand Principal; seconded by Comp. Mann, Grand Chancellor, and *unanimously agreed to*.

"That a copy of the minutes and resolutions of the meeting, held in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow, on the 12th of September, 1862, by parties styling themselves 'The Royal Arch Masons in the Western Districts,' and a copy of the resolution now adopted by this Supreme Chapter in regard to the same, be transmitted to the following Chapters, viz.:—Nos. 18, 22, 35, 50, 67, 69, 73, 76, 78, and 87; and as it does not appear whether the resolutions adopted at the meeting held in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow, have ever been seen by these Chapters,—appoint these Chapters respectively to intimate to the Grand Scribe E in writing, before the 1st of December next, whether they concur in and adopt the said resolutions of the said meeting, held in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow, of date 12th September, 1862, or whether they now repudiate the same."

Some little discussion took place before this motion was agreed to. Comps. Dr. Somerville, Skirving, and others strongly condemned the proceedings of those parties in Glasgow who had endeavoured to excite among the subordinate Chapters a spirit of insubordination against the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland; whose dignity and Supreme authority in Royal Arch Masonry ought not to be suffered to be questioned by any set of subordinates. While they thought that more stringent measures should have been adopted in regard to those taking an active part in the illegal and rebellious proceedings lately transpiring in the west; for the sake of unanimity they would agree to the resolutions which had been proposed.

On the motion of Comp. Desborough, a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to E. Comp. Whyte Melville; and on the motion of Comp. Mann, a similar vote of thanks was tendered to E. Comps. Lord Loughborough and Sir John Douglas; after which the Supreme Chapter was closed in due form.

CANADA.—We observe, from the *Toronto Globe*, that Bro. Horatio Banan, Quarter-Master Serjeant of H.M. 30th regiment, has been presented with a most elegant and valuable silver tea service, by the members of No. 1, Merchants' Volunteer Rifle Corps, Toronto, in token of their esteem for him as their instructor. Bro. Banan hails from Lodge 555, Irish Register, and formerly held office in a lodge in the Isle of Wight.

THE MASTER AND HIS BRETHREN.

The following sermon was preached at the Provincial Grand Lodge of Berks and Bucks, on Tuesday last, by Bro. the Rev. J. C. Wharton, Prov. Grand Chap., who took as his text, "*One is our Master even Christ, and all ye are brethren.*"

Thus said that great Teacher who knew the heart of man, and "spake as never man spake," with unerring wisdom and in consummate love. Though Lord of all, he yet came as a minister, "taking on himself the form of a servant." His words and teachings are illustrated in his life, his life enforces and confirms his teaching. Strange that with such a pattern for thirty-three years and more before their eyes, those who were most intimately associated with him drank in so scantily of his spirit; and having so lovely and perfect a pattern of humility, and condescension, and forbearance, exhibited in their Master's life, they were yet so often rebuked by him for the want of it in themselves. We are bidden in the words of the apostle in the 2nd lesson for this afternoon's service to try the mind be in you, as was also in Christ Jesus, and see what manner of spirit we are of. If pride and vanity, worldliness and selfishness, ambition and covetousness, mark our characters, we have yet too just cause to fear. That the mind and spirit of our master has little hold on us, although we really call ourselves his disciples, yet we may well doubt if we have indeed "learnt Christ," and we have need to be again reminded that we must become as little children, content to be fools that we may be wise; satisfied with the lowest seat, and at his cross learn the way to his kingdom, who exalteth the brother of low degree, and abhorreth him who is great in his own sight.

Hence we see that the gospel embodies the truest notions of equality and fraternity. It is as sinners in the sight of a holy God; sinners equally needing grace, and pardon, and holiness, that we are fully convinced we are brethren in sin, in want, in weakness; as redeemed by Christ, and through his love made members of his great family the church, of which he is the head. We are in him, fellow heirs of the promises, brethren of one common family, children of a common father, sharers in one common hope, heirs of a common kingdom. "All ye are brethren," equal in God's sight; alike needing, and alike sharing the blessings of redemption. All pride is thus excluded, all boasting is avoided, because all stand on the same footing. All are sharers of the same fallen nature, all are partakers of the same all-sufficient grace and love. A theocracy, then, is the truest republic. As subjects of one king, disciples of one master, children of one father, we are verily brethren in Christ Jesus. Here we see the truest and most perfect polity, "all one in him." The gospel code is the law perfected, "for love is the fulfilling of the law." Each one united to his brother by the cords of a common love, to which each alike owes all peace and happiness here, and blessedness and glory hereafter. Only let each heart be actuated by this principle, only imagine every one who calls himself by the holy name of Christ influenced by this spirit of brotherly love, and what a transformation would take place in all! and is this a visionary hope, one which shall never be realised? Nay, verily; yet when the love of

the Master pervades every heart, love of the brethren shall influence every life. "Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." The great mistake of the present day, seems to be a too great trusting to the goodness of public institutions, and too little striving to act upon the hearts of men, an attempt to deal with the masses, and a too great neglect of individual effort; and yet to regenerate the community we must and ought first to seek the regeneration of the individuals which compose it.

From a number of good men will arise a united and fraternal society; whilst you will always find that when institutions are more than a certain distance in advance of the people, instead of being a blessing, they become a snare and a confusion. The reason of this is obvious; good institutions to a certain extent pre-suppose a good people. Where the degree of goodness existing in the people does not in some measure correspond with that pre-supposed in the institution, the latter can never be sustained, and good institutions given to a depraved and unprincipled people, would end in bringing that which is good into disrepute. The only road to the effectual regeneration of society is the regeneration of individuals—a recognition of the dependence of one man upon another—"All ye are brethren," "Bear ye one another's burdens," "Let brotherly love continue," "Love as brethren, be pitiful." The carrying out strictly of this principle in our dealings with our fellow-men, the acting on the heart of the individual, this is the sure road to the Christianity and improvement of mankind.

But, on the other hand, have not those who see and who feel the importance of thus doing his work in the world, too often insufficiently studied the application of Christianity—the embodiment of true and brotherly love—to social wants and social evils? In a word, do those who really teach, always recommend his truth to others by their actions? And is it not possible too, that with much Christian profession and much Christian practice, great evil and much sin may be co-existing around? Do we not see it daily? Do not fearful social evils flourish in a society wherein many are really holy, and where all have a large amount of Christian light and knowledge? The most debasing and disgusting slave system, foul customs nourishing intemperance, alienation of class from class, in feeling, sympathies and interests, systematic frauds in commerce, neglect of workmen by masters, and of children by parents, whole classes living by sin, usages checking marriage and encouraging licentiousness, human dwellings which make the idea of home odious and the existence of modesty and self-respect impossible; these, I say, are but specimens of the evils which may be left age after age, cursing and blighting a people among whom Christianity is the recognised standard of society. To be indifferent to these things is as unfaithful to Christian morals on the one hand, as hoping to remedy them without spreading vital and practical Christianity among individuals, is astray from truth on the other. The most dangerous perversion of the gospel viewed as affecting individuals, is when it is looked upon as a salvation for the soul when it leaves the body, but no salvation from sin here. The most dangerous perversion of it viewed as affecting the community is when it is looked upon as a means of forming a holy

community in the world to come, but never in this world. Nothing short of the general renewal of mankind ought to satisfy any "faithful soldier and servant" of Christ, and all who aim at that triumph should draw much encouragement from their King's own words when about to ascend to his "Father and our father," "All power is given unto me in heaven and earth." "One is your master even Christ, and all ye are brethren." Nothing short of a general submission to our one master will suffice us, if we are true servants, faithful brethren; and how shall this end be compassed? How shall this grand work be done? Not merely by joining in worship, however Scriptural, not only by sentimental wishes and inactive prayer! no, but by a hearty, manly, Christian, and brotherly working together, not so much on the masses only, but on *families* and *individuals*. One bright light kindled, shining in one home, will transmit its rays to another, and in this shall reproduce itself until from heart to heart, and from home to home, spreading inwards and onwards, we trust the light may be universal, and the darkness be all illuminated. And this, brethren, is your desire; is it also your daily aim? You have a glorious pattern for your guidance in the history of the early church, the spiritual and inner life of which is most strongly impressed with this family and individual feeling. Indeed, we know but little of the Master's mind, who would live a spiritual life in indolence and solitude, who knows no opening of heart to heart, no inter-communion of fears and weakness, hope and trust; who wants no friends, no helpers, no inner circle of companions and brethren; who doubts in his own mind whether sociality in religion can be of God. What family heartiness, what individual efforts and love pervade the New Testament narrative. No stiffness, coldness, selfishness, and solitude in religion; but brother with brother striving together for each other's welfare, clinging together in mutual love, one with another, ranking as members of one family, brethren, fellow heirs of the same grace and hope; and if their example had been followed, their spirit imitated, much more would have been done towards cementing all mankind together in the bonds of one common brotherhood. This spirit is that of the text, the most perfect equality, the most complete fraternity. Pride, coldness, stiffness, and selfishness all excluded, and the affections moulded and guided by the mind, and into the likeness of the one common Master. Thus, all the grades of society, all the distinctions which necessarily arise amongst mankind, are all not indeed, destroyed, nor despised, but lost sight of and blended together in harmony, thus becoming helps towards the one grand aim—the banishment, not the punishment of sin and the spread of Christ's glorious kingdom. It would be, indeed, presumptuous in me were I to labour to point out *how* and *why* this should be our peculiar aim. Brotherly love, relief, and truth have ever been the distinguishing characteristics of our order, and long may they continue to beautify and adorn those who are members of our society. This only would I seek to impress both on myself and on those who hear me:—that our work is an individual work. It is our great object to promote the welfare and happiness of men; we must use *individual effort*; each must do his part, and each must begin not on society as a mass, but on the

atoms which compose that mass. No frigid law of selfishness or superiority must stiffen or restrain our action. "Loving as brethren," rendering the service we owe to our common master; the kindness we owe to our fellow-servants; we shall neither boldly stand aloof, nor proudly rebuke sin. The Master whom we serve might have raised us from the pit by a word or by a look; but he chose to take on Him our nature, and to stand on our level, and thus as one like ourselves to exercise His mighty purpose, and execute His gracious plan. Let us copy, so far as the *finite* can the *infinite*, and as members of His body, made through baptism fellow-heirs with Himself, so walk as He walked, so work as He worked; not, indeed, raising the dead to life, or giving sight to the blind, but comforting His afflicted ones, teaching His ignorant ones, reclaiming the wanderer, raising the fallen, helping the struggling, cheering the faint-hearted, and confirming the feeble. Truly, the Master whom we serve is worthy of all honour, without doubt the work to which he calls us is noble and worthy of all the highest powers of our nature, and a work which in the end shall be triumphant. Each in his own sphere, let us be sure we are working for him; not courting the world's favour or applause, but living to have the pre-eminence, and yet each striving who can be most loving, most diligent, most faithful. Thus shall we commend to others the principles which should ever actuate and distinguish our order. Thus shall we be, indeed, workmen that need not to be ashamed, lively polished stones, ourselves the workmanship of God, and all built up into the walls of His glorious temple, which He, the Heavenly builder, is raising to the honour of His name. Thus, too, shall we be helping forward the completion of the work, squaring other rough stones, and adapting each to take its place in the wondrous fabric, of which we ourselves form part, moulded to His grand design; fashioned like unto His glorious body until, at length, stone after stone having been built up, until the whole shall be perfected, and the head-stone "shall be brought forth with shoutings of grace, grace unto it." Now, we "see in part and we know in part," but let us not, therefore, love in part. "Let brotherly love continue." A new commandment I give unto you that ye love one another "as I have loved you;" and surely, if we love the Master, we shall love his servants. Here, then, brethren, we have the test of the truth of our profession, of our discipleship—let us try ourselves thereby, and wherein we have been heretofore found wanting—let us seek to be more faithful for the future. We need not look only to other countries for objects on which to work. Andrew first found his own brother Simon and brought him to Christ—let us do likewise; and whilst we help to evangelize and civilize the heathen, let us not forget we have those at our very doors who need teaching, comforting, reclaiming—yea, even feeding! The time during which we can do our Master's work is short! Much has to be done. Oh! let us see to it, that our individual work is not done in a fainthearted, niggard, slothful manner. Soon shall the darkness be past, and the true light shall be revealed. Soon shall the full glory of the Master shine forth upon His friends and on His enemies; then, if now faithful, we shall see that brightness, and not be dazzled by it. We shall gaze upon Him and live! "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye stead-

fast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; for as much as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord."

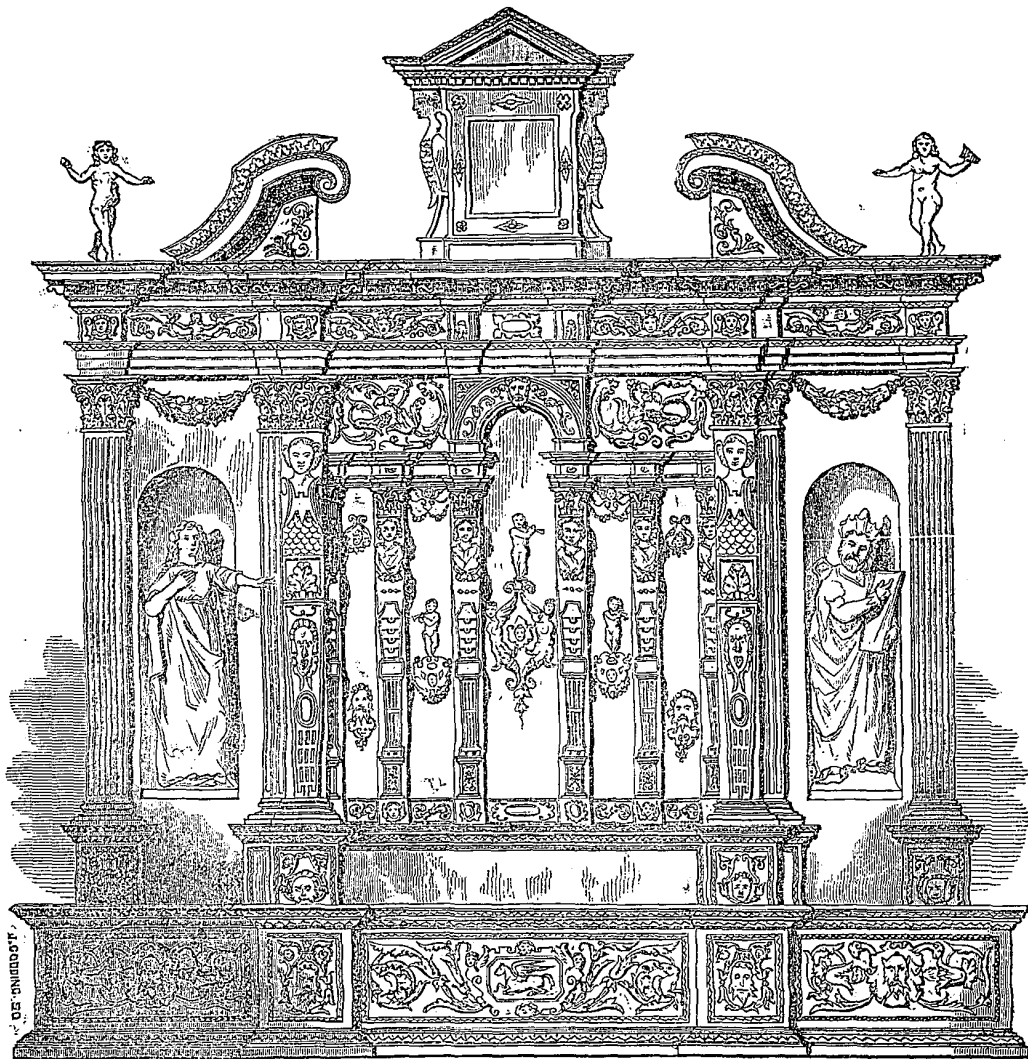
FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF LORD LEIGH, PROV. GRAND MASTER OF WARWICKSHIRE, BY SIR JOHN WATSON GORDON.

A new work from the easel of the veteran President of the Scottish Academy, the portrait painter *par excellence* of the Northern Athens, and limmer of half the native notabilities of the nineteenth century—from Sir Walter Scott to the young Prince of Wales—is a matter of sufficiently general interest to claim early notice at our hands, even were the subject one of less immediate concern to this locality than the portrait of the respected Lieutenant of the fair county of Warwick, the noble owner of Stoneleigh Abbey, and Prov. Grand Master of the venerable Order of Freemasons. It is more particularly in his last-mentioned capacity that the great Scotch painter has been called upon to pourtray his lordship in the picture which we had yesterday the gratification of inspecting at the Masonic Rooms, Newhall-street; and, if the result is to present us rather with the man than the Mason—the familiar Lord Leigh of every day public life rather than the mystic dignitary of private Masonic festivals—the subscribers may console themselves with the reflection that the presentation gains in popular interest and art-worth at least as much as it misses in Masonic significance. The painting, which is of life size, represents his lordship in ordinary morning costume, seated in front of a richly carved library table, over the ledge of which hangs the compass and square, ornaments denoting his office. The attitude is in the highest degree simple and unconstrained. The face, slightly averted from the spectator, instead of staring him out of countenance in the stereotyped manner of presentation portraits, reveals enough of the profile to materially enhance the *vraisemblance* of the portrait while presenting the features under their most favourable aspect. Indeed the effect of the painter's skill in pourtraying the natural advantages of his sitter under the happiest circumstances of light, position, and expression, is to impart to the portrait a more youthful and flattering appearance than a superficial observer might think quite consistent with actual truth. On closer examination, however, it will be found that this impression is not irreconcilable with perfect fidelity in every detail of complexion and feature and is but another evidence of the mastery of his craft possessed by the artist, who, though he "nothing extenuate," is yet privileged to epitomise in the facial expression as much of the "inward beauty" of his subject as may be desirable to stamp the character and assist recognition. In the right hand, which falls naturally upon the corresponding knee, his lordship holds a plain walking cane; and in the other hand is his hat, more picturesquely and gracefully disposed, let us add, than is common in actual life with that very ungainly article of male attire. The hands, equally removed from the clumsiness and effeminacy which are the Charybdis and Scylla of so many portrait painters of the day, are skillfully drawn, and, like the face, of a lustrous and life-like flesh colour. A couple of books on the floor on the right foreground—intended probably for the Masonic charter and book of constitutions—help to fill a vacancy and point an application, which is still more plainly suggested by the old black letter Bible by which the pendant emblem is upheld on the table. The absence of any striking effects of light or colour, and the generally low tone of the dress and furniture, though assisting sensibly to throw up the features, deprive the picture of much of the attractiveness, which the excellence of its composition and the scrupulous painting of the accessories,

would otherwise possess, yet contrasted with the large number of portraits, in which accessories are altogether ignored, and even the drapery of the figure submerged in a Cimmerian gloom out of which the features rise with spectral vividness and most unnatural prominence. Sir John Gordon's latest work must be held to have combined the somewhat antagonistic requisites of a pleasing picture and a faithful portrait, with rare art and felicity. The following inscription which occurs on the

lower part of the frame will relieve us from the necessity of concluding this notice with any explanation of the origin and object of the picture:—"Presented to the Right Hon. Lady Leigh, by the Freemasons of Warwickshire, in token of their affection and esteem for the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, their Provincial Grand Master.—23th October, 1862. Painted by Sir John Watson Gordon, R.A., P.R.S.A., Limner to the Queen in Scotland."—*Birmingham Daily Post*.



CARVED SCREEN FROM THE CHURCH OF SAN LUCA, CREMONA.

ANCIENT CARVING.

By another of those strokes of good fortune, through which a short time since the singing gallery of St. Maria Novella, at Florence, was transferred to South Kensington, Mr. S. Clare, of Great Marlborough-street, has become possessed of the splendid carved screen from the Church of San Luca, at Cremona. The carving is by Antonia Maria Viani, who flourished about the year 1580. The screen is twenty-eight feet wide and consists of four large Corinthian pilasters, enriched with figures, supporting an elaborate entablature. A pediment is placed over the cornice, with scrolls and figures of cupids; figures are also placed over the pilasters. The middle screen is subdivided into five compartments,

separated from each other by minor Corinthian pilasters, faced with figures; the centre compartment is surmounted by a semicircular arch; and the panels are filled with rich masses of carving. Figures of Moses and Miriam, five feet in height, are placed in niches on either side. The pilasters rest on pedestals, every moulding of which are covered with rich carving; and the gallery is carved equally elaborately. Taking the screen as a whole it is one of the most characteristic examples of *renaissance* workmanship in existence; it is carved from pear-tree wood and is of the famous Compi School. It may be seen free on a visit to Mr. Clare's gallery, No. 11, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street. The value, we are told, is twelve-hundred guineas.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

We have lately inspected Messrs. George Rowney and Co.'s beautiful collection of chromo-lithographs, which are being exhibited (free) at their gallery in Rathbone-place, and have seldom been more delighted with specimens of this interesting art. Here may be seen exact copies of the best productions of our most celebrated artists, amongst them may be mentioned J. W. M. Turner, R.A.; C. Stanfield, R.A.; W. Mulready, R.A.; S. Cooper, R.A.; D. Roberts, R.A.; F. W. Topham, T. M. Richardson, T. Collingwood Smith, E. Dolby, Herbert, W. Hunt, T. R. Rowbotham, J. Burgess, J. Burrell Smith, E. A. Goodall, T. L. Rowbotham, J. Syer, T. S. Cooper, J. B. Payne, G. Fripp, W. Leitch, S. Palmer, J. D. Harding, and numerous others. The originals being from the pencils of various artists, it may be readily conceived that they represent a diversity of style, yet this is no bar to their being fairly produced through the process of chromo-lithography in the hands of Messrs. Rowney and Co.; but that class of picture which shows to the greatest perfection is where lake and mountain scenery is introduced. Some of these most worthy of mention are Turner's "Venice," "Venice," by Stanfield, and "Como," by T. Collingwood Smith. These three pictures alone are well worth a long walk to get a peep at; they are elaborately drawn and coloured, showing the lines of architecture accurately defined, and the various shades, and tints as true to nature as can be possibly imagined. We recommend our readers to inspect this beautiful collection of the finest specimens of chromo-printing extant.

THE NEW THEATRES IN PARIS.*

The completion, in Paris, of new theatres, wherein novel methods of lighting and ventilation have been adopted, has led to expectation that we should give some account of the arrangements, which are obviously of much importance to decision of questions of procedure in the future planning and general architecture of the class of buildings. Without being able at the moment to comply fully, we can at once afford some particulars which will be interesting.

It may be well first, for the information of those who may visit the French metropolis, to explain what are the theatres recently completed or in progress,—since some of the London morning journals have correspondents in Paris, who do not take trouble to be correct in names and identification of sites. Mr. Boucicault's recent letter moreover, in another morning paper, does not seem to us quite correct as to the number of new buildings actually completed.

The prolongation of the Boulevard Prince Eugène, north-westerly, to join the Boulevard du Temple at the northern end of the latter, near the Château d'Eau, has entailed the destruction of, we believe, six theatres which stood altogether, lining the eastern side of the boulevard within the short space required for the new opening. These theatres are, or were, the Theatre du Cirque, the Theatre de la Gaïeté, the Theatre des Folies Dramatiques, the Theatre des Funambules, the Theatre des Délassemens Comiques, and the Theatre du Petit Lazari. It is possible that we have named the Theatre Lyrique or Historique, also, as one of the buildings to be destroyed. We are now informed, however, that the building on the Boulevard du Temple will remain, being only made to revert, from its later use as an opera-house, for which it has been considered ill-adapted, to something resembling its original destination, or to the provision of a home for one of the companies ejected from the neighbouring buildings. The new Theatre Lyrique, which it is hoped will fulfil all the conditions of acoustics concerned in the effect of musical performances, is one of the buildings which we have to give some account of.

* From the *Builder*.

Besides the buildings completed, or which may have been commenced, in different quarters of Paris, in partial substitution for those now destroyed, there are at least two other works of theatrical architecture to be counted as of the current time, those of the new opera-house on the Boulevard des Capucines, in place of the building in the Rue Lepeletier; and the additions (not touching the *salle*) to the Theatre Francais, which include a new south front to the *place* recently formed between the Palais Royal and the Rue Richelieu, where the latter enters the Rue St. Honoré,

Of the seven theatres we have named as on the Boulevard du Temple, the theatre lately called Lyrique, and previously Historique, or Montpensier, is the most recent in date. The *Salle* is remarkable for width, great in proportion to the other dimensions measured from the proscenium to the boxes. The Theatre du Cirque (sometimes called Cirque Imperial, as well as Cirque Olympique), which was next to the building last named, on the boulevard, was built about the year 1826, for Franconi, who succeeded the Astleys in the management of equestrian performances in Paris. Though retaining its name, it was lately devoted to ordinary theatrical entertainments, and was arranged accordingly. This building must not be confounded with the circus of which Mr. Hittorff was architect, Cirque Napoleon, Boulevard des Filles-du-Calvaire, which is on the same line of eastern boulevards, any more than with the circus, Cirque de l'Imperatrice, of the Champs-Élysées, also a work of Mr. Hittorff. The Theatre des Folies Dramatiques was built in 1830-1 on the site which was that of the original theatre de l'*Ambigu*, built in 1786 with an interior "de style gothique," and destroyed by fire in 1827. The new Theatre des Folies Dramatiques, of which the building is now being roofed in, is in the Rue de Bondy, near the Marche aux Fleurs. The Theatre des Délassemens Comiques on the boulevard was built in 1841, occupying only three months in its construction. A building which preceded it, having been erected in 1815, was under the direction of Madame Saqui, and was celebrated for pantomime and rope-dancing. A previous building erected in 1768 was called at different times "Theatre des Associes" and "Theatre sans Pretention." The company of the Délassemens Comiques was to quit the boulevard on the 15th of April last; and it has, we believe, since that time, found a home in the Rue de Provence, opposite the end of the Rue Lepeletier, in premises, altered for the purpose, which lately were in part the gallery of works of art, called the "Galerie des Arts-Unis." The Theatre du Petit Lazari dated from 1821. Till 1830 it was a theatre of *Mariionnettes*. We are not aware whether there is any new building in progress. The date of the Theatre de la Gaïeté we have not at hand. This theatre had been celebrated for some time past, for the representation of "Le Courrier de Lyon," a drama which is still running at the new building, which is in the Rue du Caire, close by the Square des Arts-et-Metiers and leading out of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, Rive Droite.

When it became apparent that new theatres would have to be built, urgent applications were addressed to the Prefecture of the Seine, and the Prefecture of Police, in favour of remedying the insufficient ventilation and other defects of the existing buildings. Conditions of the construction were therefore imposed upon the directors of the new buildings. The ultimate effect of these stipulations was that the city of Paris was itself obliged to undertake the building of the two edifices, the Theatre Lyrique, and the Cirque Olympique, or Imperial.

The new Theatre Lyrique, and the Cirque or Theatre Historique, as the latter new building seems to be now generally called, stand on the quay on the right or northern bank of the Seine, their entrance fronts filling opposite sides of the Place de Châtelet. Coming from from the south across the Pont St. Michael, and the Pont au Change, the elegant fountain surrounded by trees, is

in face; the Theatre Lyrique is at the right, and the Circus or Theatre Historique is to the left.

The designs of the two theatres resemble one another in many of their main features. An open *loggia* in one building, in the story above the street, replaces the glazed windows of the other; the attic story is somewhat differently treated; and segmental heads to the entrance-doorways are substituted for semi-circular; but the two buildings have a like form of roof-covering, a vast segment carried by an attic, which last, in one or both of the buildings, is set-in from the main external walls. The effect of the whole from any distant point of view is, in simple truth, a vile blot on the picture; and we are assured it is impossible that the architect, Mr. Davioud,—who moreover shows by beautiful treatment of details in these as well as others of his works, his competency as artist-architect,—could have perpetrated uncontrolled such a combined eye-sore. One building, indeed, there is, which is equally bad in the effect of its roof, and equally pernicious in a prospect of its quarter of Paris; we mean the Palais de l'Industrie; which nevertheless, equally with the theatres, has remarkable beauty in many of its details. The details in the theatres, minute in their treatment like those generally of the modern French school, enter little into the effect from the opposite side of the river. Also, as the Cirque is a somewhat larger building than the Theatre Lyrique, the spectator seems to feel that symmetry was intended, and that even that attempt has failed. When the first impression is that of a failure, what can be the effect of any work of art? Some considerable time after the roofing had been seemingly finished, the effect was again deteriorated by the addition of a small *louvre* or ventilator on the summit of each building. This feature, it was impossible to help thinking, was so placed, and left undecorated, in pure listlessness as to the power of making such an effect as was that of the roof, any better or any worse. In fact, something like the mistake in the Westminster Palace, was made: the architect was set to work; and the buildings were commenced, before a commission to which we shall hereafter refer, had finished its labours; thus, certain conduits which had been provided for one method of ventilation, were eventually demolished. The critics in the French press have been by no means satisfied with the flanks of the theatres, those fronting the Seine, but attribute the result to the shops which it was considered by the city could not be spared from rental. In such view of the matter, we consider these authorities entirely mistaken. Even shops might have been treated without great detriment to architectural effect; and the tendency to destruction of such effect by sign-boards, like what is manifested on the Boulevard de Sebastopol, might have been repressed by one of those stipulations so easily enforced under the French municipal system. The Royal Exchange, London, at least before the fronts of many of the shops were allowed to be brought forward, showed what might be done; but marked features of recession and projection on plan, as of grouping and proportion of stories in elevation, are what are wanting to the otherwise admirable character of French architecture, as we have in these pages before observed.

The work of reconstruction of this part of Paris, comprised the rebuilding of the bridge in a slightly modified line of crossing, the removal of the Fontaine du Chatelet (which was effected bodily), and the arrangement of the area about it, planted with trees, and the erection of numerous buildings, to the north, and eastward to the Hotel de Ville, nearly all the striking architectural character, and some of them profusely enriched with sculpture. The north side of the Theatre Lyrique is seen from the Rue di Rivoli across the Avenue Victoria and the new square in which is the tower of St. Jacques-le-Boucherie*

* The word *square*, which is now French, means a space bounded by street, inclosed with railing or balustrade, and arranged as a garden, in fact, has the same meaning as the designation of the London

The lines of route and traffic from the bridge, past the theatres, take such sharp turns round the planted area, that accidents must certainly occur. We have already once, or oftener, mentioned this great defect in the planning, which is exceptional in Paris to the general merit of new street lines. The angles should now be cut off, and the inner area made octagonal. This short notice of the street, improvements connected with the theatres, would not be complete without mention of the alteration that has been made in that part of the quay (Quai de la Mégisserie, and Quai de Gèvres), on which these buildings are situated, by raising the level. This is in continuation of work of the same kind which has been effected elsewhere along the river, and by which the highest rise of the water is now kept within the proper channel. A large number of old houses along the quay and north of it, thus have been destroyed to make room for the theatres, or in result of the alterations in the level. English visitors, staying a week in Paris, and writing their impressions, weep over the destruction of picturesque features, some of which are too interesting historically; but they should attach some value to the sanitary and other ameliorations, if not to the decorative aspect of the new streets and buildings. Whether as to the picturesque, or the matter of history and association, the value of the old streets and houses has been much over estimated. We speak with knowledge obtained after walking miles of such streets or alleys—*ruelles* is the French word—as there still are south of the Quai Conti, north and south of the Rue St. Antoine, north and east of the Pantheon, and elsewhere; and we say that it requires a much higher estimate of the interest and utility of ancient monuments, landmarks, and associations, than even we possess, to make possible the tolerance of quarters of a town so deficient in the prime requisites of habitations and streets, as are such as those quarters we have named. So bad, whilst so extensive and so numerous, are and have been those quarters, that to find fault, whether with tendency to annihilation of them, or with the present duration in contrast with the magnificent frontages, betrays alike ignorance of the whole question of Paris, and that of improvement generally in towns and cities.

The recent elevation of level of the "Quai de la Mégisserie" appears to be the fourth or fifth operation of the kind, which has been found necessary thereat. The quay was first constructed in the year 1369, in the reign of Charles V., when it was called Quai de la Saumerie. This name was changed to that of Vallee de Misere, or Quai de la Poulailerie, for one portion of the quay to the east, and to that of Quai de la Mégisserie for the portion ending where now is the Pont Neuf; and in 1529, under Francis the First, the whole seems to have been reconstructed. In 1769, under Louis XV., the quay again was repaired and enlarged, after which it acquired the name of Quai de la Ferraille, on account of the dealers in old iron and "batteries de cuisine" who established themselves there. One of the principal dealers in articles of the latter description, alluded to in one of our recent papers on cooking apparatus, is still attached to the same quarter. The Quai de la Ferraille became, by day, the resort of *saltin-banques*, flower and bird sellers, and recruiting parties; and by night a scene of disorder in which the knife is said to have often played its part. One of the most notorious places was a gambling-house called the "Biribi des Vertus." A wit of the time wrote of the uproar by day:—

"Il est enjoint aux vieux ferrailleurs,
D'aller porter leur vieix fer ailleurs!"

In the reign of Louis Phillippe, or between 1833 and

squares: the Paris squares, however, being much more ornately decorated, besides open to the public. The word *place*, however, may be retained in some instances where the open spaces have gardens in the centre, as in that of the Place or Square Louvois, perhaps from having been applied before the garden there was made.

1836, the Quai de la Ferraille was again reconstructed, and greatly improved, at a cost of 700,000 francs. At this time an archway which led from the river under the houses of the quay was removed. Lastly, in 1860, the roadway was raised so as to leave the old houses at eight or ten feet below the new level, and render necessary the demolition and reconstruction which is the work of the present year.

The system of lighting and ventilation which eventually determined structural arrangements of the two buildings that have been completed in the locality we have spoken of, was founded on a report, or reports, made by Messrs. Boussingault, Pelouze, and Dumas, and the General Morin. These authorities, according to Mr. Devinck in the Corps Legislatif (*Moniteur*, 28th June, 1861), stated that 8 to 10 cubic metres of air per hour were necessary for each spectator, whilst there was no theatre in Paris answering those conditions. A number of the *Revue et Gazette des Théâtres*, of September, 1861, speaks of a report drawn up by General Morin, for the commission appointed by the Prefect of the Seine, and forming a thick volume; in which report, the fresh air required, and capable of being provided, was stated as 30 metres for each spectator, in the course of each performance. The bulk of the matter of the reports, and the results of numerous experiments by General Morin, which extended to the subject of lighting of the stage and auditory, will doubtless be found in the *Comptes-Rendus of the Académie des Sciences*, and the *Annales du Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers*. The conclusions arrived at appear to have been turned to account in the Theatre de la Gaîté in the system there, of lighting, which is spoken of as the invention of Mr. Cusin, the architect of that new theatre.

Postponing any account of the plan and decorative details of the new theatres on the quay, we may say that the system of lighting and ventilation consists in what has been called "exclusive lighting," or like what is in use at the House of Commons, combined with the utilising of the heat in the roof-space which is above the glazed ceiling, as extracting force. The first application of the method of lighting, in Paris, was made in the *salles of the Corps Legislatif* in February last. In that case, instead of the central chandelier, or lustre, there is in the ceiling, a central space of ground-glass, above which are numerous jets of gas backed by a large reflector. The light, when the arrangement was first adopted, was found to be much better than that of the old system. The question suggested is as to cost of gas. If we may credit one writer, the expense per night in one of the old theatres was one-fourth what it is in the new building. But we imagine that the difference will be greatly reduced by application of the best forms of reflectors and after general study of the subject. In the Western Annex of the International Exhibition building is a new form of magneto-electrical apparatus, shown to be applicable to lighthouses; and in which, constant meeting of the charcoal points, and non-intermittence of the light, are fully attained. The ingenious machinery by which this is managed, would require longer explanation than might be adapted to this present article. One feature of the machine is the use of a small steam-engine, which turns a large wheel, on the periphery of which are placed the magnets. Mr. F. H. Holmes is the inventor. In fact, the whole subject of artificial lighting is in its infancy; and if we mistake not, the French will make something of Mr. Holmes's invention as well in the lighting of buildings and streets, as in their lighthouses, which are most assiduously looked after. As to another question in the application of the system of "exclusive lighting," a thermometer in the luminous chamber of the *salle of the Corps Legislatif* has shown 90 degrees, centigrade scale, of heat, or equal to 194 Fahrenheit. Such heat would seem to involve danger, unless where there is special instruction; an opinion similar to one which was freely expressed by the architect

of the Houses of Parliament, when the method in question was adopted by the Commissioners of Works. In the Theatre Lyrique, and in the Theatre Historique, as we shall probably be right now in calling the (circus), the architect has of course formed the roof-framing wholly of iron; and he has brought a large amount of constructive skill to this part of his task. What degree of heat is necessary in the case of the theatres, as motive power, we do not at present know.

One of the earliest proposals for the improved ventilation of theatres was that of Darcet, described as comprising admission of air, supplied from the basement, by numerous openings in the joint of the boxes, and its escape by an opening in the roof, below which was the great chandelier, or *lustre*. This method, in principle, and in some details, therefore is the same as that of the London theatres. The defect of the system has been considered to be that it renewed only that portion of the air which was the least vitiated; and that, as inducing a current of sound from the stage to the ceiling, it was unfavourable to hearing and especially unsuited to opera-houses. As wrote Mr. About in *Le Constitutionnel*, "the public of the orchestra and the boxes obtain of music little, and breathe of bad air much." Darcet's arrangements, it is said, were much improved upon by Mr. Charpentier, an architect, in the Theatre de l'Opera Comique; but whatever the latter improvement was, it has since been got rid of by one or other management of the theatre. It has been proposed to adopt the system of a downward current in theatres, with the opening of escape, or exhaustion, in front of the stage; but this has not been carried into effect in any building in Paris. The only improvement we can discover as having been made prior to the construction of the new buildings, was that in the *rampe*, or "float," for lighting the stage, which we described when it was first introduced at the Grand Opera House. We attributed the suggestion of this arrangement to Mr. Lissajoux, to whom we were indebted for information; and Mr. About following the *Annales d'Hygiène* prefers the claim of the professor to the credit of the invention. Such credit General Morin in his report has omitted to accord, receiving himself whatever praise may be due for it. Mr. Lloyd's patented plan has points of difference from the French arrangement, originally described by us; but there is much in his arrangement that would be suggestive to the French, especially in connection with the point to which we referred at the time, the necessity of making the elevation of the reflector above the floor line of the stage, as slight and as slightly as possible. Mr. Lloyd's arrangement as shown and described would allow the smoke and gaseous products of combustion to take their usual course, producing an effect which interferes with the view of the scene from the house, and perpetuating the inconvenience and prejudicial results to actors and singers. In the French arrangement, on the other hand, as noticed by us, the lights are completely encased; the front next the stage is not wire-gauze, but ground glass; and the ends of the tube or chamber have each attached to them at the sides of the stage, a perpendicular tube for the escape of the products of combustion from the chamber. What modifications in the form have been made in the new theatres, we are not yet aware.

MADAME TASSAUD'S.—An accession of some merit has just been made to the interesting groups of great personages in which Madame Tassaud's historical gallery abounds. It is a group representing the marriage ceremony on the joining of hands of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice and his Royal Highness the Prince of Hesse. The likenesses of the bride and bridegroom are perfect. This addition will be duly estimated by all people of taste. The crowds by which the gallery has been for many weeks visited appear to suffer little or no diminution in numbers. It would seem almost a necessity to visit the gallery.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

IS OMAR PACHA A MASON?

Can any one inform me if the celebrated Omer Pacha is a Mason?—E.R.—[We have not yet seen the following work, *Herzegovina; or, Omar Pacha and the Christian Rebels*, just published by the Messrs. Longman; but as its author, Lieutenant Arbutnot, of the Royal Artillery, is a well-known Mason, it is very likely the proposed question will be solved by turning to the work in question. Our brother was for some time in Omer Pacha's camp, and his book has been well spoken of in literary circles].

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTE BOOKS OF THE ST. PAUL'S LODGE, BIRMINGHAM—continued from page 288.

1787. Jan. 19th. The tables to be new covered with mahogany tops.

February 15th. The new by-laws were presented to the Master of the St. Alban's Lodge.

March 2nd. Bro. Evans balloted for, and rejected. Another Turk relieved. Thomas Rock, W.M. New by-laws were ordered. Candidates' names and descriptions to be inserted in all future summonses. (This was complained of as an innovation on the 20th of April following.) Bro. Swinney was passed and raised the same night, in order to be Secretary to the lodge.

April 20th. Candidates were proposed, and so also were those who were to receive their second and third degrees.

May 17th. The Harmony Lodge at Dudley visited the St. Paul's Lodge, and invited its members to dine with them on the 2nd of July. Fifteen of the latter agreed to accept it, and go there.

June 1st. Waddel resigned, in consequence of his removal. A complimentary vote was passed to him for his steady attachment to the lodge, and good wishes for his prosperity. The Lodge of Harmony notified the St. Paul's brethren that a vulgar set of fellows, at Dudley, had assumed the name of Masons, and sent a list of them, to prevent their obtruding on the St. Paul's Lodge. In the list were the entries of Edward Jessop, Cooper, a *mock* Master, Henry Seager, an apostate Mason, and ten others, one of which was a publican. A lecture was given from the chair "On the Origin of the Institution and the Principles of Masonry, with a short and solemn eulogium on the death of the much lamented Bro. Robinson, M.D."

August 13th. The lodge patronised a play for the benefit of Bro. Banks, each member taking, at least, one box ticket. Occasional gifts of five shillings to distressed persons are mentioned.

December 7th. The lodge sent a distressed brother to London by coach.

December 21st. Bro. Rock was re-elected W.M., and supper for twelve at the installation was ordered, the cost being eightpence each.

December 28th. Mr. Walker appointed Deputy Master. 1788, January 18th. Bro. Sketchley offered to the lodge, as gifts, a triangle, ashlar, and lewis; they were, however, refused on such terms, and were bought of him for two guineas. (Sketchley appears to have been a P.M. very frequently presiding at the meetings.)

February 15th. One shilling, instead of eightpence, each ordered to be paid the landlord for supper. Twelve guaranteed at that price.

June 6th. It was resolved that there should be neither sermon nor procession at anniversary. The lodges at Dudley, Wolverhampton, Bromsgrove, Stourbridge, and Lichfield, the last being numbered 502, were invited. Resolved, also, that the festival be advertised in the Birmingham newspapers of the 15th and 19th inst.

June 24th. Dined with the St. Alban's Lodge, and held St. John's together.

August 1st. Brethren taking copies of the new *Book of Constitutions* to have the same entered in the minute book of the lodge.

September 4th. "A pair of money scales" ordered for the use of the lodge.—NOTES BY AN OLD P.M.

THE G.O. OF THE NETHERLANDS' LIBRARY.

In a former number of THE MAGAZINE our English readers were advised, if ever they visited the Hague, not to miss the opportunity of visiting the magnificent collection of masonic medals, seals, and other curiosities preserved in the library of the Grand Orient of the Netherlands. For some time the same city has presented a new attraction to Masons. The famous collection of masonic books and manuscripts brought together by the late Dr. Kloss, of Frankfort, and which was bought some years ago by His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, G.M. of the Order in that country, has been put in complete order by Bro. Noordzieh, G.R., and fills two large rooms in a small house near to the Prince's palace, which was designed by His Royal Highness for this purpose. The collection is, without doubt, the richest and most complete in the world. It contains not less than 3000 volumes and 2000 manuscripts, a great part of the books bearing valuable annotations by the deceased's own hand.

J. H. v L.

A GIRLS' SCHOOL AMONGST THE SOUTHERNERS.

Some of your readers will, no doubt, be happy to learn that there is a Masonic school for girls in the Confederate States. Here is a description of its course of study:—

"SOUTHERN MASONIC FEMALE COLLEGE.—As ex officio a member of the board of trustees of the Southern Female College, I attended the commencement exercises of that institution, and the meetings of the board. The report made to the Grand Lodge gives full and complete information in relation to the present condition and prospects of the college. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the policy of our connection with it, I feel warranted in the assertion that the most prejudiced cannot see the practical effect of its complete system for the improvement of morals and intellect, without being convinced that it is all that it professes to be—a seminary for female education of the highest grade. My opinion of the policy of the connection has undergone no change, but I cannot close my eyes against the evidence I have had of the great good it has accomplished—nor withhold the expression of my gratification at the promise it gives of the extension of charity and benevolence in the future. I enjoyed a favourable opportunity of judging of the efficiency of its system and economy and mode of instruction in the graceful embellishments of the domestic circle. I was for several days the guest of an esteemed brother, at whose table and parlors I met ten or fifteen of the students of the college—the daughters of gentlemen of various stations in life—among them two of the beneficiaries of the Grand Lodge, all dressed in the plain, simple, but adorning attire prescribed by the regulations of the college; the rich man's daughter undistinguished by dress or ornamentation from the Grand Lodge student. That it is worthy the patronage of every Mason who has a daughter to educate. There can be no doubt that it commends itself to the munificence of those blessed with this world's goods, is seen in the extent of its gratuitous instruction to the destitute daughters and orphans of poverty stricken brethren. Every dollar contributed to its aid increases its capacity for doing good.

"If the liberality of the Grand Lodge to the college should be productive of no further beneficial return, that which has already been secured is ample and gratifying reward for all her acts of beneficence. Five of the daughters of our destitute brethren have been redeemed from the consequences of poverty, and prepared by moral and mental culture for lives of usefulness. They have been returned to the world stored with knowledge and instruction that will enable them to perform with honour their parts in the drama of life, and reflect credit upon their benefactors. Miss Martha Lassiter, the student selected from this district, having completed the full course of study, and graduated with honour to herself and the institution; I supplied the vacancy by selecting Miss Louisa Holmes, the daughter of our lamented Bro. Isaac Holmes, who offered his life upon the altar of his country, leaving a destitute family to the guardian care of his brethren. I trust that the mention of his name is sufficient to secure the approbation of the Grand Lodge.—From the report of George L. Barry, D.G.M. 1st Masonic District of Georgia."

—[EX. EX.]

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

His Grace the Duke of St. Albans, Prov. G.M. for Lincolnshire, has graciously consented to preside at the next anniversary festival of the Girls' School in May next.

The Kentish brethren have purchased a beautifully-designed masonic bracelet, value £126, for presentation to Lady Holmesdale, the wife of the Prov. G.M. This costly jewel was intended to have been a wedding present to her Ladyship, but not being completed in time will be presented on her return to Linton-place.

The Anniversary Festival of the Athelstan Lodge of Instruction is to take place on Thursday next, at Bro. Adams', Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, when a good a muster of the brethren is anticipated.

The M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, K.T., has given his patronage to the Scottish Masonic Calendar, which is hereafter to be called "The British, Irish, and Colonial Masonic Calendar, Pocket-book, and Diary."

Bro. Spencer announces for immediate publication, from the pen of our rev. Bro. Dr. Oliver, a new work, under the title of the *Freemasons' Treasury*, "comprising fifty-two short lectures on the theory and practice of symbolical masonry, adapted for delivery in open lodge or at lodges of instruction, in which obscure passages in the ritual are explained, errors corrected, the landmarks classed, old traditions ventilated, and the whole system simplified and made easy of attainment to any industrious brother."

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

A Quarterly General Court of the governors and subscribers was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Monday, the 20th inst.

John Symonds, Esq., V.P., in the chair. There were also present—Bros. Captain Creaton, C. Robinson, Head, H. J. Thompson, Leveau, J. Udall, Empson, Patten, E. Cox, Sleen, W. Winn, V.P., Nutt, Sherry, S. B. Wilson, Young, &c., &c.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the minutes of the last Quarterly Court was read and confirmed, and the minutes of the meeting of the General Committee, held since that date, were reported.

On motions duly made and seconded, it was resolved:—

"That in rule 43 (relating to the number of boys to be admitted to the Institution) the number 'seventy-two' be substituted for 'seventy.' And that the following words be added to rule 44—'And such resolution shall not require confirmation at a subsequent Quarterly Court.'"

A ballot then took place for the election of five boys from the approved list of candidates, with the following result:—

SUCCESSFUL.		Votes.
1 Glass, Win. And.	3923	
2 Tetley, Fred H.	2956	
3 James, J. Anderson	2469	
4 Rumbon, Walter	2240	
5 Turner, C. F.	1618	
UNSUCCESSFUL.		Votes.
6 Weeks, W. F.	1505	
7 Read, Frank H.	1445	
8 Noel, Thomas	1374	
9 Perestley, W. H.	972	
10 Parkinson, W. H.	766	
11 Hanham, W. H.	728	
12 Bird, H. G.	637	
13 Wilson, R. C.	231	
14 Bick, Hy.	223	
15 Wildman, H. W.	152	

16 Lewis, Jno.	143
17 Crabtree, B. T.	122
18 Dawson W.	101
19 Rice, H. F.	63
20 Jackson, H. J.	—
21 Woodstock, B.	—

Some disappointment was occasioned by a clerical error in the announcement of the numbers, which gave a slightly different result, but the above is the corrected return, as published in the daily papers of the 21st inst., and certified by the scrutineers.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the brethren who had so efficiently conducted the duties of scrutineers, viz., Bros. John Udall, H. Empson, Geo. Barrett, Geo. Robins, C. Robinson, and Capt. Creaton, the numbers having been declared within three-quarters of an hour of the close of the poll.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. John Symonds, V.P., for his courteous and able conduct in the chair, which, as well as the former, was suitably acknowledged.

We have been requested to publish the following letter, though it, in some measure, reflects upon ourselves. We are free to admit the report was omitted by accident, an editor being out of town at the time. As regards the irregularity alluded to, it is to be regretted, but is of the less consequence, as it was discovered before the meeting closed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR,—I, and doubtless hundreds of brethren throughout the country, have been much surprised at not seeing any account of the late election of candidates for the Boys' School, in your last issue. This election was announced to take place on Monday the 20th October; but both the advertisement columns and the Masonic intelligence of last Saturday's MAGAZINE are perfectly silent on the subject. The Hampshire brethren, who were much interested in the success of certain candidates, were driven to seek information in a local paper, which contains a mysterious allusion to the perpetration of some mistake in the course of the election.

With all deference, I take leave to assert that this omission, whether it is to be imputed to negligence on the part of the execution of the Institution, or to an oversight on the part of the management of the MAGAZINE—is not calculated to satisfy the requirements of the brethren or to promote the interests of the charity.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully and fraternally,

ALFRED SMITH, W.M., No. 90.

Winchester, 26th October, 1862.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 87).—This well-known old established lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Tuesday, September 21st, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. R. Slade, (caused by his absence from town,) Bro. D. Davies, P.M. and Treas., took the chair. The business of the evening was the initiation of Mr. Gunnell, who, being properly introduced, was duly initiated in our worthy P.M.'s well-known excellent style. He was ably assisted by Bros. Walters, Harris, Moore, Watkins, Bell, Dixon, Levy, and many others. This being rather a slack night, none of the passings, raisings, or initiates being in attendance, the lodge was soon closed. There being no banquet, the brethren separated at the close of the business.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Royal Oak Tavern, High Street, Deptford, on Wednesday, October 22nd. The W.M., Bro. W. Scott, assisted by his officers, Wilton, Stahr, Walters, Stevens, Weir, P.M., Pembroke, Mills, and Dixon, P.M., opened his lodge. There was a heavy list of business to be got through, viz., five initiations and two passings. The first ceremony which was taken in hand was the passing of Bros. Hodgson and Rosenstock to the degree of Fellow Craft. The ceremony was gone through in the first-rate style for which the W.M. is proverbial. The large amount of business which the W.M. knew had to follow this ceremony reluctantly compelled him to refrain from giving his usual lecture on the Second Tracing Board. The next ceremony was the initiation of Messrs. Nottebohm, Hawker, and Voss. This ceremony, like the preceding was

gone through with such an amount of solemn impressiveness as to fully bring out all its pristine beauties, and make each candidate feel the importance of his new undertaking. The W.M., by the natural urbanity of his manners, his courtesy, and his great tact and judgment, was enabled during the whole of the ceremonies to maintain perfect silence and attention, which of itself naturally contributes to improve each degree, and is, of necessity, favourable to the impressions likely to be made on any candidate. The W.M., during the whole of the evening, only left the chair for a few minutes, when Bro. H. A. Collington presided. All the business being finished, the lodge was closed. The brethren then sat down to an excellent banquet, prepared by Bro. Stevens. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received with appropriate honours. The P.M. of the lodge, Dr. Dixon, proposed the health of the W.M., Bro. Scott, dwelling at some length on the prosperity of the lodge under his management, likewise the superior efficiency of his work, and wishing him, on behalf of the lodge, long life and prosperity. The W.M., in a suitable and feeling speech, returned thanks. After a few hours enjoyment the brethren separated highly pleased with their evening's entertainment. Visitors, J. Cavell, W.M. 172, J. A. Green, S.W. 172, W. Simmons, P.M. 805, &c.

PRUDENT BRETHREN LODGE (No. 169).—The first meeting of the season of this excellent working lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday last, October 28th, under the presidency of Bro. Graygoose, W.M., when Bro. Sharpe was raised to the third degree, and Messrs. Crabb and Weldon duly initiated into the Order. The brethren afterwards adjourned to an excellent banquet, and spent a very happy evening.

FITZROY LODGE (No. 830).—The first meeting for the season of this lodge took place on Friday evening, October 24th, at the head-quarters of the Hon. Artillery Company, City-road. Bro. J. V. May, W.M., presided, supported by Bro. Helsham, S.W.; Wilson, J.W.; Swan, S.D.; and Wreford, J.D., together with Bros. Peter Matthews, Treas., and J. Eglese, Sec. The lodge having been opened, the business of the evening consisted of a ballot for Mr. Thomas Meggy and Mr. John George Hutchinson, who were candidates, and it being in their favour, they were severally introduced and initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry, the W.M. performing the ceremony in a manner that gave very great satisfaction. A ballot was also taken for Bro. James Crispe, of No. 219, as a joining member, which was also favourably received. There being no other business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren retired for refreshment, which was served by Bro. Condy, the sutler, in the usual bountiful style. After the cloth had been drawn, the W.M. gave the usual formal toasts, which were duly honoured.—Bro. EGLESE, P.M. and Sec., said as the W.M. had entrusted him with his gavel, the brethren would readily anticipate the toast which he was about to bring under their notice; and although it might be considered as one of the set toasts, yet it was a most necessary toast of the evening; and in the absence of Bro. Figg, immediate P.M., he had much pleasure in bringing it under their notice. Their W.M. had most admirably performed the ceremonies that evening, and their brother initiates would find as they proceeded that there was more in Masonry than mere animal gratification. He trusted the ceremony they had gone through that evening had made a lasting impression on their minds; and when they passed through the higher degrees, that those impressions would be strengthened and confirmed. Their W.M. had most ably and regularly performed his duties, both in and out of the lodge, as every W.M. ought to do, and therefore, without further eulogium, he would call upon them to drink his health. The toast was most cordially received.—The W.M. said, in reply, that Bro. Eglese, in accordance with usual custom, had proposed his health, and, in doing so, had gone far beyond his merits by saying many things which he felt he did not deserve. As regarded the interests of the lodge, he regretted that there was not some one in the chair more capable of conducting it, but he managed as well as he could, after a fashion, and if the brethren would take the will for the deed, he was most happy in the position which he had now the honour to hold. He trusted to the indulgence of the brethren, and the assistance of the P.M.'s, who were always willing to fill any office, however subordinate, so that the interests of the lodge might not suffer, and enable the W.M. to get on with his duties. Many things had been said in his praise which he was not worthy of, but he trusted on some future occasion, by industry, to show that he really merited them.—The W.M. said that Bro. EGLESE, in his address, had told them that he was about to propose the toast

of the evening; but, without contradicting, he begged to differ with him, for he (the W.M.) was now about to propose the toast of the evening. They had then amongst them two newly initiated brethren, and they were always glad to receive new members, and more than usually pleased to see them on the present occasion. They had that night with them Bros. Meggy and Hutchinson; and, from the marked attention which they had paid during the ceremony, he believed that in the end they would become worthy and good Masons, and on some future occasion they would be able to number them amongst the most distinguished members of the Craft.—Bro. MEGGY acknowledged the compliment on behalf of himself and brother initiate, and said, from what they had seen that night, they believed there was a great deal in Masonry, and hoped on a further acquaintance with it to express their feelings in better terms than they did that evening.—The W.M. said he had now come to a toast with which the interests of the lodge were considerably mixed up, and one which it was incumbent on the brethren to receive with good will. The toast he had to propose was that of "The health of the Past Masters," to whom they were greatly indebted for their able assistance. They could, in fact, do nothing without them, and he regretted from the unavoidable absence of other brethren their number was reduced to two—Bros. Eglese and Matthews. Without an efficient Secretary the interests of the lodge must suffer, and unless they had a good Secretary to see that the business was attended to, and the letters sent out regularly, the lodge must go backward. Now, Bro. Eglese was a most indefatigable Secretary, and however early the lodge might be called he was always at his post. He was one of the founders of the lodge, and at the same time he was one of its most able supporters. As to Bro. Peter Matthews, he always guarded the interests of the lodge by looking after the cash, and was one of those brethren who were indispensable in every lodge. In conclusion, he proposed "The health of the P.M.'s of the lodge—Bros. Figg, Newton, Eglese, and Peter Matthews." The toast was duly honoured.—Bro. EGLESE said he was somewhat sorry that Bro. Figg was not present so that he might have responded to the toast. The W.M. had said a good deal of the services of himself and the other Past Masters, and he could say that they all endeavoured to do their best, for when they took office they felt that they ought to discharge the duties of it at all times. His Bro. Matthews's desire was to please every member, and to serve the lodge on all occasions; and, for the future, they would do all that lay in their power to promote its interests. Having alluded with regret to the absence of some of the other P.M.'s, as he should like to see a larger number present, he thanked the brethren for the honour conferred on him.—Bro. P. MATTHEWS said—at that the first meeting of the lodge it was a source of pleasure and gratification to see so many happy faces around him. He had said it was a source of gratification to him, he might almost have said it was one of fascination—(laughter)—and when he looked at the lower end of the table he really congratulated them on the happiness of the present occasion. As Treasurer it was his duty to take care of their money, and in every way in his power to add to their pleasures and suit their appetites. He must say that he was never absent when the lodge was called and, although it was a great satisfaction to receive the thanks of the brethren, yet, having once put their hand to the plough, they ought never to look back, but always to look forward to the interests of the lodge and its prosperity.—The W.M. next gave "The Health of their Brother Visitors," and said that the Fitzroy Lodge always rejoiced in seeing amongst them brethren belonging to other lodges, and, having mentioned them by name, said he trusted that the present would not be the last time they would visit them.—Bro. SPICER, of No. 25, and other brethren returned thanks for the visitors.—The next toast was that of "The Officers of the Lodge," which Bros. Welsham, C. Wilson, Swan, Wreford, and Miller severally acknowledged. The Tyler's toast having been given, the proceedings were brought to a close at half-past ten o'clock, the brethren having spent the evening in the true spirit of masonry and good will.

FIRST TOWER HAMLETS ENGINEERS' LODGE (No. 1204).—This prosperous young lodge held its ninth meeting at the Ship and Tangle, Leadenhall-street, on Monday last, when Bro. Lieut. Wigginton, the W.M., raised Bro. A. R. Croucher (M.D.), and J. Hearle to the sublime degree of M.M. The ballot having been taken, Mr. C. S. Baster and Mr. John Rowley (the latter of New Zealand) were introduced, and regularly received into Freemasonry. The W.M. read an invitation to this lodge to

send a Steward for the forthcoming festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, when the claims of the charity were admitted, but the invitation declined for the present, as the lodge is but young. The brethren were then called off to refreshment, the W.M. being supported by, in addition to the officers of the lodge, Bro. Stephen B. Wilson, P.M., P.G.D.; Bro. Capt. Gregory, P.M., P.G.D.; Bro. Lieuts. Fraser and Bridges, &c., with Bro. J. Bazalgette, P.M., &c., as visitor. The brethren having been recalled to labour, the lodge was closed with solemn prayer. The next meeting is on the fourth Monday of the present month.

PROVINCIAL.

BERKS AND BUCKS.
PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of this Masonic province was held in the Town Hall of the Royal borough of Windsor on Tuesday last, the 28th inst.

The province being without a Provincial Grand Master, owing to the resignation of that dignity some time back by our Bro. the Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire, is in charge of the Grand Registrar, the R.W. Bro. Æneas McIntyre, who deemed it to be his duty no longer to allow such an extensive province to remain without the Provincial Grand Lodge assembling and assisting in the government of the Craft in those two important counties.

The hour for meeting was high twelve, and shortly after that time the various brethren had arrived:—The R.W. Bro. McIntyre, G. Reg.; and the following members of the various lodges in the province; the Etonian Lodge (No. 252), G. W. Powell, W.M.; J. Strange, S.W.; W. Johnson, J.W.; R. Whitaker, S.D.; R. H. Gibbons, J.D.; J. W. Aeng, I.G.; J. Sharp, P.M.; J. S. Pullen, P.M. and Sec.; G. Stacey, P.M., Org., and P. Prov. G. Reg. Berks.; with Bros. E. G. Snowball, A. Wheeler, H. Johnford, Louis M. Schröder, R. Bridgwater, G. M. Buckley, J. H. Tilly, jun., T. Edgington, J. H. Cobbett, W. Nicholls, jun., A. C. Snuggs, and J. F. Brudenall. The Lodge of Union (No. 597), Reading:—Bros. B. Fia, S.W.; A. G. Williams, J.W., P. Prov. G. Steward; A. Seltar, S.D.; W. P. Ivey, Dir. of Cers.; J. Leaver, P.M. and Sec.; H. E. Jordan, P.M., P. Prov. G. Reg. Bucks. and Berks.; the Rev. A. Roberts, P. Prov. G. Chap.; H. Cave, P.M., P. Prov. G. Treas.; W. Weedon P.M., P. Prov. G.S.; and Bros. C. Smith, J. T. Blowers, S. Gothage W. H. Ferguson, G. Pontin, W. Brown, A. Higgins, and J. Rose. The Loyal Berkshire Lodge of Hope (No. 839) Newbury: Bros. W. W. King, W.M.; G. Boyle, J.W.; T. Dillar, P.M.; W. H. Cave, P. Prov. Asst. G.D.C.; and H. E. Astley, P. Prov. S.G.W. Berks and Bucks.—The Buckingham Lodge (No. 861) Aylesbury—Bros. Geo. States, P.M., 166, S.W., 202, S.D., 861, and P. Prov. G. Standard-bearer, Bucks and Berks; the Rev. James Cooper Farmborough, P.M., P. Prov. G. Chaplain; C. Horwood, P.M.; and the Rev. J. C. Wharton, P.M., P. Prov. G. Chaplain.—The Castle Lodge (No. 1073) Windsor, Bros. R. Little, W.M.; H. Taylor, S.W.; Captain W. J. Farrar, J.W.; C. S. Voules, S.D.; W. Goddard, J.D.; H. Dempster, I.G.; J. Wiggington, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.W.; the R.W.D. Gooch, Past Grand Sword-

bearer, and D. Prov. G.M. Wilts; J. L. Devereux, P.M., and P. Prov. G. Sec. Berks and Bucks; C. Holden, P.M., and Bros. W. J. Claydon, H. Whitehouse, C. Holmes, R. Martin, J. Pyecroft, J. H. Cooper, F. Marriott, Thos. George, W. Jones, F. Copeland and C. E. Spagnoletti. St. John's Lodge (No. 1097), Maidenhead, Bros. H. H. Hodges, J.D. and Sec.; and J. Pentland, Tyler. Scientific Lodge (No. 1142) Stony-Stratford, W. Smith, C.E., W.M.; Rev. R. N. Russell, J.W.; W. Ward, Sec.; James E. McConnell, P.M.; and Bros. Dr. Newton, G. Tierney, R. W. Hicks, and F. T. Neighbour. The visitors on the occasion were the R.W. Bro. John Havers, J.G.W. of England; R. Spencer, P.M., Grand Steward; W. Watson, P.M. and Sec. Grand Steward's Lodge; Frederick Binckes, P.M. 11 and Sec. to the Masonic School for Boys; Matthew Cooke, Sec. 23, 1107, 1109, and S.W. 29; G. Case, 86; G. T. Gape, 645; W. Platt, P.M. 168; Bro. Walker; R. J. Simpson, P.M. 128, P. Prov. G.S.W. Durham; F. W. Levander, 961; C. Rowland, P.M. and Treas. 1090; and J. Pearl, Lodge of Hiram, Australia.

On the arrival of the various brethren, the R.W. Bro. McIntyre desired that time should be as closely observed as possible. The brethren having clothed in the ante-room, assembled in the Town Hall, and after due notice of the approach of the Acting R.W. Prov. G.M. had been given, the past and present Grand Officers escorted the R.W. Prov. G.M. into the Town Hall, where he was warmly received. Bro. McIntyre, as R.W. Prov. G.M., assumed his place in the E. with Bro. — as his S.G.W., and J. L. Devereux, J.G.W. The Prov. G. Lodge was then opened, and prayer offered by the Rev. Bro. J. C. Farmborough, P.M. 861 and Grand Chaplain; after which the Acting Prov. G.M. called upon Bro. Devereux to read the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland's authority to Bro. McIntyre to act *ad interim*, by virtue of his office of G. Reg., as R.W. Prov. G.M. of Bucks and Berks and other vacant provinces.

The GRAND REG. said, as no Provincial Grand Lodge had been held since 1859, and the minute book had only just been received, there was no business before them to need confirmation. Their Bro. Cave having resigned his office of G. Treas. to him, the Prov. G.M., personally, they were called upon to elect a Prov. G. Treas., upon which Bro. Caleb Holden, P.M. of the Castle Lodge, was unanimously elected to that office, and the Prov. G.M., calling him forward, invested him with his collar of office, remarking that he had no doubt he would do as he had hitherto done, and give much satisfaction.

The Prov. G.M. then called upon Bro. J. E. McConnell, P.M. of the Scientific Lodge (No. 1172), appointing and investing him D. Prov. G.M. of the province of Bucks and Berks. (Applause.) He (the Prov. G.M.) had also extreme pleasure in investing Bro. Devereux as Prov. G. Sec. (Applause, which lasted some time.), His great care and assiduity had lightened the Prov. G.M.'s labours, and enabled them to come together that day with some definite views of what they ought to do. The following list shows the division of Provincial Grand honours, and how they have been apportioned to residents in the province. Some one or more of these appointments had been offered to the Newbury Lodge, but they had declined, stating that they did not care to accept office "until the Provincial Grand Lodge was settled on a sure basis," thereby withholding their assistance from the good work when most desirable.

Office.	Name.	Address.	Lodge.	No.
D. Prov. G.M.	Bro. Jas. E. McConnell, P.M.	Wolverton	Scientific	1172
Prov. G.S.W.	W. Weedon, P.M.	Reading	Union	597
" G.J.W.	R. Little, W.M.	Windsor	Castle	1073
" G. Chaplain	Rev. J. C. Wharton	Aylesbury	Buckingham	861
" G. Treasurer	Caleb Holden, P.M.	Windsor	Castle	1073
" G. Registrar	T. Horwood, P.M.	Aylesbury	Buckingham	861
" G. Secretary	J. L. Devereux, P.M.	Windsor	Castle	1073
" G. Senior Deacon	Captain Farrer, J.W.	Eton	Castle	1073
" G. Junior Deacon	G. H. Powell, W.M.	Windsor	Etonian	252
" G. Superintendent of Works,	J. B. Clacey, P.M.	Reading	Union	597
" G. Director of Ceremonies...	J. Williams, W.M.	Aylesbury	Buckingham	861
" G. Assistant Dir. of Cers.	T. Dyson	Windsor	Castle	1073
" G. Sword Bearer	H. Howard Hodges	Maidenhead	St. John's	1097
" G. Organist	C. Venables	Maidenhead	St. John's	1097
" G. Standard Bearer	Geo. S. States, P.M.	Marlow	Buckingham	861
" G. Pursuivant	J. Leaver, P.M. (re-invested)	Reading	Union	597
" 1st G. Steward	E. A. Layton	Slough	Castle	1073
" 2nd G. Steward	W. Sim	Windsor	Castle	1073
" 3rd G. Steward	J. W. Shackel	Maidenhead	St. John's	1097
" 4th G. Steward	Spagnoletti	Slough	Castle	1073
" 5th G. Steward	Hibberd	Reading	Union	597
" 6th G. Steward	Holmes	Windsor	Castle	1073
" G. Tyler	Nowells	Windsor	Castle	1073

After all the Prov. G. Officers had been appointed and invested, the R.W. Prov. G.M. addressed the Provincial Grand Lodge, telling them that, by the kindness of the Vicar, who was not a member of the Craft, they were about to hear Divine service in St. John's, and he thought it was good to offer the service of prayer and praise at such a meeting, particularly as it was sure to be regarded as a kind of festival, celebrating the joy of meeting again, after three years' inactivity. He also said when they rejoiced they should not forget their brethren of the great human family who were in adversity, and he hoped they would practically show, that day, in the fullness of their joy, how deeply they sympathised with the distress in the North, and contribute liberally towards the funds which were being raised to alleviate it, and although the Rev. Vicar was not one of them, he, the Prov. G.M. felt their beneficence would be no less thankfully received and faithfully applied, than if it were dispensed by Masonic hands. (Hear, hear.) A procession was then formed to St. John's Church, about a hundred yards from the Town Hall.

When the brethren had arrived in the church the Rev. Herbert Snow, of Eton College, intoned the prayers, and the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, performed a full choral service, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Samuel Smith, organist of the church. The Anthem after the 3rd Collect, was "I have surely built thee an house,"—*Bayce*. The sermon was preached by the new Prov. G. Chap., the Rev. Joseph C. Wharton, and will be found in another portion of the MAGAZINE. After the sermon the "Hallelujah" chorus of Handel's was performed, and a very liberal response was made by the brethren to the appeal of the R. W. Prov. G.M., in behalf of the cotton districts relief fund. The brethren then left the church, and returned to the town-hall, amidst the ringing of bells, &c.

Every one having resumed his place, Bro. McINTYRE, Acting Prov. G.M., said they might look upon that meeting as a resuscitation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Berks and Bucks. For some years it had been as a thing of the past, but he trusted that from that day they would never again meet less than once a year, and that some brother from his rank, abilities, social position, and the respect of the brethren might very soon be found to become their actual Prov. G.M., and give satisfaction to the whole province. (Cheers.) He must also congratulate them on having a brother for Prov. G. Chaplain, who, was so anxious for their spiritual welfare, and by his discourse that day had proved himself so good a worker. He proposed a vote of thanks be tendered to the Prov. G. Chap., and entered on the minutes, which vote was carried unanimously.

The Prov. G. CHAP., the Rev. J. C. Wharton, could only repeat what he had said in church, to the effect that Masonry evidenced in the daily lives of the brethren was the best mode of carrying out the Divine Master's wish.

The Prov. G.M. was sure they must all feel the great courtesy and kindness of the Worshipful the Mayor, in placing that hall and its ante-rooms at their disposal, and he proposed that a vote of thanks be communicated to him and entered on their minutes. This was carried unanimously with cheers.

Bro. McINTYRE thought the Dean and Canons of St. George's, Windsor, had behaved very kindly in permitting their choir to assist in the services that day. Music was a delightful art, and "the man that hath no music in his soul," if such was present that day, must have felt the delight and sublimity of the art and its value in the offices of religion. He, therefore, proposed that the thanks of the Prov. Grand Lodge be tendered to the Dean and Canons, sent to them, and entered on the minute books. (Hear, hear.) The proposition was carried unanimously.

Bro. McINTYRE felt that they were indebted to the courtesy of the Vicar of Windsor, for allowing them to share in the beautiful service of the church under his care. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the Prov. Grand Lodge would not be behindhand in according him his due vote of thanks. The motion was carried by acclamation.

Bro. McINTYRE said they now had to consider the way in which their Provincial Grand Lodge was to be carried on in the future. It was well known that since 1859, the Province of Berks and Bucks had been like a ship tossed about without a rudder; now, however, he had determined that reproach should be theirs no longer. (Loud cheers.) There were certain dues which lodges ought to pay to the Prov. G. Lodge, and these arrears must be paid up, but, he thought, they should have a good audit to show how they stood, and that the brethren of

the province had a right to know how the Provincial Grand Lodge funds were applied. (Hear, hear.) He should be very happy to receive any suggestions as to the best mode of attaining this end. He wished to know what would meet their desires? Should he call a special Provincial Grand Lodge? Would they depute it to a Committee of their own members? or what should they do? He would do whatever was most agreeable to the province, but he would also visit their lodges and examine their books for himself. (Hear, hear.) For in the system of laxity in which he found them he determined not to leave them. (Hear, hear.)

After a desultory conversation, in which the tact of the Acting Prov. G.M. was evident, he got them to shape their ideas in a definite form and it was agreed that the Provincial Grand Lodge accounts should be submitted to an audit committee of two members from every lodge in the province, to be named by the W.M., or chief officer of the lodge then present. The Prov. G.W. modelled this plan in a moment, and told them they must devise a regular system—their audit committee to have power to call for all persons, books, papers, and correspondence. They had been in absolute want of new jewels, as only two or three old ones could be found, and their state was—he would not say what. Therefore they had ordered twenty-two new ones, and they would be paid for out of the fees of honour. He was determined to do his duty, and enforce the bye-laws; but though he was a strict, yet he had no intention of becoming a hard task-master. (Hear, hear.) He hoped not to have to ask the succeeding Prov. G. officers to do, as those appointed that day had done, and find their own clothing. Another rambling conversation took place, in which the revision of the Provincial Grand Lodge bye-laws was mooted, and the R.W. Acting Prov. G.M. incorporated the suggestion and put a motion that an audit committee, such as before proposed, be formed. This was immediately adopted, and carried unanimously, the Prov. G.M. calling on the W.M.'s to nominate two brethren, which was done as follows:—

Etonian Lodge—the S.W. and Sec.

Union Lodge—the S.W. and Sec.

Newbury Lodge—Bros. Cave and Astley, P.M.'s.

Buckingham Lodge—Bros. Horwood, P.M., and A. Cooper, J.W.

Castle Lodge—Bros. Layton, S.W., and Sim.

St. John's Lodge—Bros. Venables, Prov. G.O., and Shackel, Prov. G. Stew.

Scientific Lodge—Bro. Stevenson, S.W., and Rev. R. N. Russell, J.W.

A further doubt arose as to time and place of meeting. The Prov. G.M. patiently heard all, and put it at once, when it was unanimously resolved that it should be on or before the 20th of December, and Bro. W. Smith, C.L., W.M. of the Scientific Lodge, having offered a room for their meeting at 19, Salisbury Street, Strand, the same was thankfully accepted, and five of the committee appointed a quorum for the dispatch of business.

The Prov. G. Sec. Bro. DEVEREUX, then handed in the return for the Castle Lodge for three years, and was complimented for his good example by the Prov. G.M.

After some very happy and appropriate remarks from the Prov. G.M., he closed his Provincial Grand Lodge, and the brethren adjourned to the Castle Hotel to the

BANQUET,

Which, like all sublunary things, had its drawbacks. The viands were good, the wine tolerable, but the crowding great. Eighty-five were packed in the space sufficient for the comfort of sixty, and as to any order at table, it was a decided case of *saute qui peut*. The Dir. of Cers. was engaged about the music. Bros. Layton and Spagnoletti, did, as Prov. G. Stewards, exert themselves to see all near them attended to, but the other four were too intent upon their own creature comforts, to condescend to look after any one at the table. May they be remembered for their efficiency at the next Prov. Grand Lodge, for Berks and Bucks!

The first toast proposed by Bro. McIntyre was that of "The Health of the Queen," and he remarked that any Prov. Grand Lodge assembled in that town—the Royal borough of Windsor—could not fail to receive the toast with, if possible, more than the usual fervour of Masonic attachment.

Bro. McINTYRE next rose to propose "The Health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." As the grandson of a Mason it must be their most earnest wish to see him a member of the Craft. It must not be forgotten that H.R.H. had for some time been under the guidance of their Bro.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and this fact, he thought, might induce them to hope that H. R. H. might yet be numbered as one of the Craft. He then gave the health of the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family.

The GRAND REG. then approached a health which was always rapturously received in every lodge. They had drunk the health of the Queen, the head of the nation, the Prince of Wales, the heir to the Crown, and now they came to that of their M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, whose acts were those of discrimination and justice, and who, personally, deserved and had obtained the confidence of the Craft.

The ACTING PROV. G.M. felt that as they got down the list of toasts they arrived nearer home, and closer to those with whom they were more intimate. The next toast they knew was "The R.W., the D.G.M., and the Grand Officers, past and present." The Earl de Grey and Ripon, their D.G.M., was earnestly desirous of doing all he could for the Craft, and an invaluable ruler his lordship was. The M.W.G.M. had this year chosen to place in high office one whose services had been of immense benefit to the Craft; and however some might have formerly arraigned him for the part he had taken in Grand Lodge on some occasions, yet no one ever had seen a brother more devoted to his duties. (Hear, hear.) For three years he had been President of the Board of General Purposes, and never had the Craft been more properly managed. For this the M.W.G.M. had thought fit to honour Bro. Havers by appointing him J.G.W., and all were delighted to recognise this tribute to his merits. (Hear, hear.) Whoever differed from him must acknowledge that in this selection it was the right man in the right place. (Cheers.) A graceful compliment, well deserved, had been paid to a most zealous brother, and with the toast he (Bro. McIntyre) would couple the names of Bro. Havers, J.G.W., and D. Gooch, P.G.S.B., and D. Prov. G.M. for Wilts.

Bro. HAVERS, J.G.W., in rising to return thanks in the name of the D.G.M., thought it was a matter of great advantage to our country to have men of the highest social position and wealth holding its most important offices. If this proposition held good with regard to the nation, how much more forcible was it when applied to Masonry? In their late D.G.M., the Earl of Yarborough, no one was more devoted to the Craft; the Earl of Dalhousie, though a Scotch Mason, never was exceeded in his loyal services to our Grand Lodge; and for their present D.G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, no one was more active, zealous, and able than his lordship. It was true he had laboured to do something for the Craft himself, but he did not deserve half as much as some of his brethren. He had only to turn to Bro. Gooch at his side as an example. That brother was not only known in London, but the provinces, and he believed that it was to the Prov. D.G.M.'s and Secs. that very much of the prosperity of the Craft was owing; and he was pleased to see that it was a growing precedent that the grand officers should be partly selected from those who had worked hard in the provinces. For the manner in which the R.W. Prov. G.M. had been pleased to speak of him in terms of eulogium, he felt he could only express his thanks, for though he had laboured he was glad that his endeavours had won some good opinions. (Loud cheers.) No doubt he had often done wrongly, and his opponents knew it; but sometimes they also were wrong and his side right: yet right or wrong, for those who differed with him, and for himself, he believed that they were actuated by one motive only—to do what each considered the greatest good. (Loud cheers.) There was one matter before the Craft at the present time which had for its object a strong endeavour to raise the character of Masonry. The period had arrived, with wealth and members uncounted, when, without running into extravagance, they ought to secure a comfortable home and proper temple for Masonry. It was to be done, and he hoped it would be done unanimously; but if they wished to see the Grand Lodge of England hold the position it had hitherto done and should do—if they wished to see that and would not take the trouble to assist in that project, they must not be surprised if others took the matter up and carried it through. He did not feel a stranger amongst them, and therefore he had spoken on that subject. In one of their local lodges—the Lodge of Virtue—he had often met with the late Bro. Ramsbottom, and had been a frequent visitor. In conclusion, he wished them a good Prov. G.M., D. Prov. G.M., and Prov. G. Sec., and he hoped to be there to see it.

Bro. GOOCH, P.G.S.B. and D. Prov. G.M. Wilts, expressed his regards for the kindness always extended to him in Windsor and his own province.

Bro. MCCONNELL, D. Prov. G.M. Berks and Bucks, rose to perform a pleasant duty, and to claim his privilege, which he could not allow to devolve into any other hands. He was happy to call all to witness and bear testimony to the able manner in which Bro. McIntyre, G. Reg. and their Prov. G.M., had discharged his really laborious task that day. If there was one Mason more than another likely to effect good in a province situated as theirs was, he believed it was Bro. McIntyre. (Loud cheers.) His own little experience he hoped would not disappoint their expectations; but to those who knew the confidence reposed in the G. Reg. by the M.W.G.M., no one could doubt that if the whole province were as inexperienced as himself, yet in their Prov. G.M. they possessed one who could, and would, set them right. (Loud cheers.) He gave them "The Health of Bro. McIntyre, G. Reg. and Prov. G.M. of Bucks and Berks." (Long and continued applause.)

Bro. MCINTYRE, G. Reg. and acting Prov. G.M. Bucks and Berks, rose, and said, cold, indeed, his heart would be if he did not warmly express his thanks for the reception he had met with at their hands. He had heard much of their unfortunate position, and had deplored it, and determined to go amongst them, and try to put the province in a better position. He must say it was with apprehension that he took that determination, for he neither expected to find the members so numerous, nor such a proper Masonic spirit amongst them. He expected, as a stranger, that he should have been looked upon with distrust; but all had shown the greatest cordiality and co-operation. They had asked to be called together to see the position of their province, and to know how their money was expended. He would take care that that account was rendered. (Cheers.) They must not retrograde, but he determined to carry out the position they were then assuming. It only remained for them to do their duty—never to despair of being successful—to take care the work did not flag; and if they went on in that spirit they must succeed, and Berks and Bucks would be one of the best provinces, and have a real Provincial Grand Master of its own within a year. (Loud applause.)

The GRAND REGISTRAR next proposed "The toast of the Brethren of Bucks and Berks." No good could ensue unless they had good officers. Every lodge should take its share of Provincial Grand honours; and it would be their business to secure a Provincial Grand Master of status in society, who would command the respect of all the brethren. He had discovered a D. Prov. G.M., whose knowledge of science admirably fitted him to be recognised as one of the best men that could be selected for that office. The Prov. S.G.W. was another fair appointment, he being the W.M. of the lodge in whose room they had met that day. The Prov. G. Treas. was their own selection, and it was clear he enjoyed their perfect confidence. The Prov. G. Chap., by his discourse that day, had proved that no better selection could have been made. The Prov. G. Reg. was a lawyer, as he (the acting Prov. G.M.) held he should be, but as a lawyer of eminence, he was a thoroughly honest English gentleman. (Cheers.) He had taken equal care in the selection of the Prov. G. Deacons, and in the several re-appointments he had made—but there was one to whom he was personally indebted, and without whose co-operation they could not have met. Bro. Devereux—(cheers)—from the moment he was solicited to undertake the duties of Prov. G. Sec., had exerted the most untiring energy; he had obtained the use of the town-hall, the church, and the services of the choir, and he felt that without that brother he could not have gone through the business of that day free from mishaps. In conclusion he begged to give them the D. Prov. G.M. and other Prov. officers (cheers).

Bro. MCCONNELL, D. Prov. G.M., said, in responding to the toast, he was under some difficulty. They were all pretty nearly comparative strangers to each other, and their province extended over a large space, but they had willing and united hearts, each one determined to do his duty, and commence a new era in the province of Berks and Bucks.

The Rev. Bro. WHARTON, Prov. G. Chap., said it was thirteen years since he had been initiated in the Apollo Lodge. Deeply attached to Masonry, as he was, he had seen it gradually dying away in his more immediate county, and he accounted for it by saying that a more awkward county than Bucks never existed. (Laughter.) They certainly could go from home in the day time, but at night there was no getting back. However, good times were coming, railways were being extended and he believed they would be much more able to visit each other than they had hitherto been.

Bro. DEVEREUX, Prov. G. Sec., who, was most vehemently cheered, heartily thanked them for the very kind manner in which his name had been received. When he was initiated, some few years ago, the Freemasons in Windsor and Eton numbered thirty-seven, now they could reckon ninety-seven, but what did such numbers represent? In Berks with a population of 176,000, and Bucks with 167,000, there were but seven lodges, five in Berks and two in Bucks. This called upon them to be up and stirring and take that day as an earnest, from which they might see other lodges starting up. On such a festive occasion, when they were surrounded by adornment and jewels, he hoped they would recollect that they were symbolical of holier and higher ideas, and, if, they would each do their individual work under such feelings and work while it was yet day, this province would soon vie in prosperity with any province in England.

Bro. MCINTYRE, G. Reg., was sure that, as in all lodges, visitors were always welcomed, so they would ever be in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bucks and Berks. Bro. Cotell was looked upon as an old Mason connected with a revived lodge No. 45, and the Sussex brethren were greatly indebted to him for his exertions. Bro. Platt they all knew, and most of the visitors were known to the majority of the brethren; but he could not pass over Bro. Matthew Cooke, whose antiquarian researches had been of service to the Craft, and he coupled the names of Bros. Cotell and Matthew Cooke with the toast.

Bro. COTELL said it would ill become him not to acknowledge the kindness he had always experienced North, South, East, and West, and for the passing compliment paid to his lodge, he was thankful. For the other part of the toast, he should leave that to Bro. Elisha Cooke to reply.

Bro. MATTHEW COOKE said he could have wished some more eminent and senior brother to himself had been selected for that duty. In Bros. Spencer, Platt, Rowland, and others, he recognised those who would have done more justice to the toast. His brother who had just spoken had invested him with a mantle that did not fit. Elisha's garment was of no use to him, for to those who knew each of them, those two cooks that spoiled much broth, he was sure they could not say "look on this picture and on that, the counterfeit presentment of two brothers." (Loud laughter.) Like all visitors, he had an unhappy knack of spying about him when he went visiting, but he must say, and believed every brother standing with him, had never seen a fairer selection of Prov. Grand Officers than those appointed that day, and he did believe, although it was contrary to the opinion of a brother he greatly respected, that if for another year or two the G. Reg., the D. Prov. G.M., and Prov. G. Sec., retained office, Berks and Bucks would become a model province. (Cheers.) In the name of the visitors and for their kind hospitality, he begged to tender their united thanks.

Bro. MCINTYRE, G. Reg., had very great pleasure in proposing the next toast. They perhaps thought he had forgotten their Bro. Frederick Binckes, but he looked upon him as the embodiment of one of the great principles of the order—charity. They had responded to that sentiment in their contributions for the distress in the North, but still the aged Masons, their widows, sons, and daughters, had a strong claim on their harvest of good works. Brother Binckes, the Sec. to the Boys School, had been heard of from the north of Northumberland to the south of the southernmost part of England, for like Peter the Hermit of old, he carried abroad the cross of the Craft, whose watchword was to diffuse education to the boys of the Freemasons School. He (Bro. McIntyre) believed that charity was one of their brightest jewels, and without it Freemasonry was nothing. He concluded by proposing "The Health of Bro. Binckes, and Success to the Masonic Charities."

Bro. BINCKES, Sec. to the Boys School, was averse to taking up the time of the brethren after the eloquent addresses they had heard. ("Go on! Go on!") He had had to reply to the toast early and late, but he was always pleased to find the Masonic charities were generally remembered. He was there as the sole representative of those institutions, and he was very sorry it was so, for some of his exertions had been rumoured as antagonistic to the others. This he denied was the case, for the more that was done for the one the more all benefitted. The R.W. Prov. G.M. had alluded to the crusade he had made among the provincial brethren, and he was pleased that he had been the means of carrying a knowledge of their charities where they had been but little heard of, for he anticipated a more brilliant result at the next festival than at the last. Connected as he was with the Boys' School, it was but natural that he

should feel more anxious for its welfare. For years it had not enjoyed the favour extended to the other charities, but it was not to be supposed that because they had had one good festival that could do all that was to be desired. He told them that the brethren must be as liberal, and more so, than they had been, and he put in his claim, as first, for the Boys School. One brother had hinted to him that he might serve as a steward from the province of Berks and Bucks, and he saw that he might announce, thanks to Bro. McConnell, their D. Prov. G.M. that he had consented to stand as a steward. (Loud cheers.) He hoped to see, ere five years had passed from 100 to 120 boys in a new or greatly improved house. Everything prospered with them—their master had done wonders with the school, and they were each and all proud of their work, for the boys reflected great credit on the institution.

Some few other toasts were drunk, and the revived Prov. G. Lodge of Bucks and Berks separated, after giving no uncertain proof of its vitality, and the energy, tact, zeal, and ability of its Acting Prov. G.M., D. Prov. G.M., and Prov. G. Sec.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONPORT.—*Lodge Friendship* (No. 238).—A very interesting meeting of this lodge was held on the evening of the 23rd inst. The programme of business on the agenda paper was to initiate three; admit one as a joining member, pass one, and raise three. The officers were present punctually, and at once proceeded to ballot for the candidates. One only was present, Mr. Mark Baum, who was duly initiated into our ancient mysteries. Bro. Price, having proved himself a suitable candidate for the degree of a F.C., was duly passed. Bro. P.M. Bickell having assumed the chair, after the usual examination raised Bros. Maten, Rogers, and James, to the sublime degree of Master Masons, in a most solemn and impressive manner. After the transaction of the above business, the lodge adjourned to the refreshment table. Prominent among the visitors we observed the W. Bro. Harfoot, W.M., 83, who in returning thanks on behalf of "The visitors," alluded to the great assistance rendered by Lodge 238 on the occasion of the visit of the Prov. Grand Lodge in June last. We cannot refrain from complimenting No. 238 on their very pretty lodge, especially when we consider that some twelve months since, they were located in a small room of a public house, and are now occupying premises exclusively their own. Too much praise cannot be given to the W.M. and his officers, for their energy and spirit. The large accession of new members since removing must have amply repaid them, and forcibly demonstrated the policy of the step.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

The second annual report of the Masonic Relief Fund says the Committee have much pleasure in calling the attention of the brethren to the second annual report of the distribution of the Masonic Relief Fund, confident that the experience of the past year will convince them of the satisfactory progress of this valuable institution. They have great pleasure in being able to state that the Committee have been the means of affording temporary relief and assistance to 101 individuals, in various sums amounting to £51 5s. 6d., some being enabled to reach their own country and friends, some aided pecuniarily, and others again assisted to find employment, or with such other help as the Committee have had in their power to grant. The Committee have been the means of forwarding to New York the widow and child of the late Bro. P., at a cost of £7. On the other hand, several applications have come before the Committee which, upon investigation, have proved unworthy, and consequently been disregarded. The Committee urgently call the attention of the W.M. and brethren of the various lodges to this fact, and would earnestly impress upon them the desirability of referring every applicant for relief with the particulars of whose case they are not fully conversant, to them, in order that such applications may receive that searching investigation which the Committee can bestow upon it as a means of rendering imposition upon the lodges more difficult, and also preventing really-deserving and distressed brethren being turned empty away. The Committee have opened a communication (weekly) with the Manchester Relief Committee, by which mutual assistance and essential services are rendered to each other.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST). PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Lodge was held in the Humber Lodge, Hull, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. The Right Worshipful Bro.

George Marwood, D. Prov. G.M., presided, supported by Bros. J. Malam, Past Prov. S.G.W., as D. Prov. G.M.; J. Woodall Woodall, Prov. S.G.W.; J. Smith, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. H. W. Kemp, B.A., Prov. G. Chap.; R. Welch Hollon, Prov. G. Treas.; J. Coitman Smith, as Prov. G. Reg.; J. Pearson Bell, M.D., Prov. G. Sec.; J. Coatsworth, Sen. Prov. G. Deacon; T. Walton, Jun. Prov. G. Deacon; H. Adams, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; J. Green, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. A. Hepton, Prov. G. Sword-bearer; T. Thompson, Prov. G. Standard-bearer; H. Deval, Mus. Doc., Prov. G. Org.; J. Booker, Prov. G. Purst.; W. Johnson, Prov. G. Tyler. Bros. Charles Smith, 827, W. C. Gaggis, 913, Geo. Holden, 926, C. G. Bond, 958, James Cranmris, 1036, W. H. Waite, 65, Grand Stewards; V.W. Bro. The Rev. John Denton, M.A., Sen. Prov. G.W. for Leicestershire, &c.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened in form and with solemn prayer, the Prov. G. Sec. read the minutes of the last Prov. Grand Lodge, held at Malton, which were confirmed.

The Prov. Grand Treasurer then read his financial report, showing a balance of £260 6s. 7d. in favour of the Prov. Grand Lodge, which having been audited by the Worshipful Masters of the two Senior Lodges, and found correct, was unanimously adopted.

The returns were then received from the various lodges in the province, all of whom, with the exception of the Zetland Lodge, were represented.

Bro. Hollon then proposed the following motion, of which due notice had been given:—

“That the Worshipful Masters of the various lodges in the province be made life governors of the Boys’ and Girls’ Schools, and that all moneys in the hands of the Prov. G. Treas. above £50 be applied from time to time for that purpose.”

Bro. J. C. Smith, P. Prov. G. Reg., briefly seconded the motion. The R.W. D. Prov. G.M. said he felt bound to express his disapproval of the motion as being an encroachment upon the privileges of the Prov. Grand Lodge. Although he thought they could not do better than devote their funds to charitable purposes, he did not see why for some years to come they should confine their liberality to two only of the charitable institutions.

Bro. J. Coatsworth, Senior Prov. G. Deacon, then moved as an amendment, and was seconded by P.M. Bro. Croft:—

“That all moneys above £20 in the hands of the Prov. G. Treas., be vested in the names of trustees, who shall place it out upon such security as they may deem advisable. That the trustees shall consist of the R.W. the Prov. G.M., the V.W. the D. Prov. G.M., the Prov. G. Treas., and the Prov. G. Sec.”

The Prov. G. Sec. said that several of the provinces had separate benevolent funds attached to their Prov. Grand Lodges, from which they could vote to any charity or to individuals; but, as he was not acquainted with their mode of working, he had placed himself in communication with their Secretaries. As a sum of fifty guineas was voted last year to the charities, if they delayed this year, they could not be thought uncharitable. He advised that at the next Prov. Grand Lodge some definite proposal should be brought forward.

After Bro. Hollon had replied, the amendment was put and carried by a large majority.

Bro. Hollon gave notice of his intention, at the next Provincial Grand Lodge, to move “That a committee be appointed to frame bye-laws, for the Provincial Grand Lodge.”

The Prov. G. Sec. said he had already written for a copy of those being framed for the West Riding Prov. Grand Lodge.

The R.W. D. Prov. G.M. then appointed the following brethren Prov. Grand Officers for the ensuing year (with the exception of the V.W. Bro. Hollon, the Prov. G. Treas., who was re-elected by the Prov. Grand Lodge):—

Bro. B. Jacobs.....	Prov. S.G. Warden.
” F. Burrell	Prov. J.G. Warden.
” Rev. J. E. M. Young, M.A.	Prov. G. Chap.
” R. W. Hollon	Prov. G. Treas.
” W. Lawton.....	Prov. G. Reg.
” J. P. Bell, M.D.	Prov. G. Sec.
” H. B. Anderson.....	Prov. S.G. Deacon.
” C. Smith.....	Prov. J.G. Deacon.
” M. C. Peck.....	Prov. G. Supt. of Works.
” D. Morley.....	Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.
” J. Fountain.....	Prov. G. Sword-bearer.
” J. N. Lawson.....	Prov. G. Standard-bearer.
” F. S. Jackson.....	Prov. G. Org.
” J. Booker	Prov. G. Pursuivant.
” W. Johnson	Prov. G. Tyler.

Six Prov. Grand Stewards are to be nominated by the six following lodges, viz.:—the Lennox, Globe, Union, Minerva, Constitutional, and Lion; and the names of the brethren nominated to be transmitted to the Prov. Grand Sec., for the approval of the M.W. Grand Master.

The R.W. D. Prov. G.M. said that in consequence of an invitation from the Worshipful Master and brethren of the Constitutional Lodge, the M.W. Grand Master had determined upon holding the next Prov. Grand Lodge at Beverley, where he hoped to see as large an assembly of the Craft as on the present occasion.

The R.W. D. Prov. G.M., alluding to the unavoidable absence of the M.W.G.M., briefly reviewed the progress of the Craft in this province during the past year. It was gratifying to find that there had been only one complaint submitted to him, and this was soon amicably arranged. He exhorted the brethren particularly to support the W.M.s of their various lodges, by following which course many trials and difficulties might be avoided, and that harmony preserved which was so essential to the prosperity of their institution.

Hearty good wishes having been expressed, the Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed in due form, and with solemn prayer.

The banquet was held the same evening, at the Royal Station Hotel, and of which upwards of 160 brethren partook. The usual loyal and Masonic toast were duly honoured, and a most agreeable evening spent.

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The following is the Report of the Committee of General Purposes, to be laid before Grand Chapter on Wednesday next:—

“The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 16th July to the 15th October, 1862, which they find to be as follows:—

Balance, 19th of July, 1862	£340 12 7
Subsequent Receipts.....	109 2 5
	<hr/>
	£449 15 0
Disbursements, including a Purchase of	
£200 Three per Cent. Consols.....	283 12 3
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance of.....	£166 2 9

which balance is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co., Bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

“The Committee beg also to report that they have received a petition from Comps. William Robert George Key, as Z.; Joseph Fletcher, as H.; Henry Spencer, as J.; and six others, for a Chapter to be attached to the Sun, Square, and Compasses Lodge, No. 138, Whitehaven, to be called the “Sun, Square, and Compasses Chapter.” to meet at the Masonic Hall, Whitehaven, on the second Friday of every month.

“This petition being in all respects regular, the Committee recommend that the prayer thereof be granted.

“The Committee have also to report that the present edition of the Regulations, of which only a few copies remain, is but of little use, in consequence of the numerous alterations and additions that have been made to the laws since the work was printed in the year 1852; and they recommend that directions be given them to revise the existing Regulations, to prepare a fresh edition, embodying the various alterations and additions already made, and to introduce therein such other alterations and additions for the consideration of Grand Chapter as the Committee may deem necessary for better defining the Laws and Regulations for the government of the sublime degree, and to submit the same, when ready, to Grand Chapter, for consideration.”

MASONIC HONOUR.—The Past Grand Z. of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, Comp. J. Whyte Melville of Bennoch, having been pleased to grant a special dispensation for the installation of Comp. D. Murray Lyon as a First Principal of the Royal Arch Degree, that rank (with right to all the privileges pertaining to it) has accordingly been conferred upon that companion, in consideration of his energetic zeal and ability as a member of the Order.—*North British Daily Mail*.—[We trust such a system of brevet rank without work will never be introduced south of the Tweed.—Ed.]

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen and some of the younger members of the royal family have returned to England. Her Majesty crossed the Channel on Saturday, and enjoyed a fine passage on board the *Victoria and Albert*. The vessel anchored at the Nore for the night, but came up to Woolwich in the course of Sunday, and the Queen arrived at Osborne about five in the afternoon. Divine service was performed soon after the arrival, at which her Majesty attended. The Prince of Wales is in Sicily, with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of London is steadily rising. Last week the deaths amounted to 1244, which was an increase on those of the two previous weeks, and an increase of 51 on the corrected average of the last ten years. The main feature in the deaths is the increase of scarlatina. The births for the week were 1890, which is also between 50 and 60 beyond the ten years' average.—The scheme for the union of the City churches was completed on Saturday. It was originally proposed that there should be seventeen amalgamations, with the suppression of as many churches, but from the circumstances that emerged in the course of the examination three of these amalgamations were given up, and only fourteen churches are to be suppressed. The patrons have yet to give their sanction, but this, though it may delay, is not expected to prevent the union. A corresponding number of churches to those suppressed are to be built in the centres of poor and dense localities outside the City walls.—The Bank of England have raised the rate of discount to 3 per cent.—At the City Commission of Sewers a report was made by Dr. Lethby to the effect that diseased meat finds its way to a large extent to the sausage makers in Cow-cross. The details he gives are very disgusting, and ought to be enough to ruin the trade.—A meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works has been held to consider the question of the embankment of the south side of the Thames, in relation to which Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer, proposed a plan for extending the embankment to the second arch of Waterloo-bridge. The board, however, objected to the plan, mainly on the ground as it was not contemplated last session of Parliament, its adoption by the board now would cause delay. The motion in favour of the plan was therefore, withdrawn, and after some further discussion the board resolved itself into a committee to consider the subject.—Mr. Farnall reports a further increase of close upon 10,000 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-four unions affected by the cotton famine. He also estimates that upwards of 190,000 persons are in receipt of assistance from the local committee. The Town Council of Doncaster has voted 100 guineas towards the relief of our distressed operatives.—In his speech at a *déjeuner* given to Baron Thierry at Southampton, on Monday, Lord Palmerston dwelt upon the advantages which might safely be expected to flow from the adoption of free-trade principles in Austria. The resources of that empire were vast, and an extensive commerce between the Austrians and ourselves "would clearly be more advantageous, both to England and Austria, than an extended commerce between England and any other country in Europe." He trusted that the government of Vienna would soon be enabled to overcome the protectionist prejudices of the country, and that the visit of Baron Thierry to England would have the effect of strengthening Count Rechberg and his colleagues in the "enlightened views they entertain." As the baron proceeded to Broadlands immediately after the Southampton *déjeuner*, we may take it for granted that he and the premier have had some serious conversation on this important subject.—Mr. Cobden has addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of other bodies of a similar character, on the question of international maritime law. The hon. gentleman warmly advocated the policy of abolishing commercial blockades, and exempting private property from capture by armed Government ships, and strongly urged that Chambers of Commerce should take the matter vigorously in hand, and press the proposed reforms on the attention of Government and Parliament.—Lord de Grey (a member of the Government) and Mr. Collier, M.P., have recently spoken on the American question. The Under Secretary for War was as cautious on this topic as his chief, Sir G. C. Lewis. He defended the course which the Government had hitherto

pursued, and contended that our duty was still to preserve an attitude of strict neutrality. Mr. Collier treated the question of recognition from the lawyer's point of view. He put aside the merits of the quarrel, and submitted, that "when the South should have shown that they were in fact an independent nation, that they were able to govern themselves, able to protect their territory from aggression, and that they were able to do so, not temporarily, but permanently—then it would become the duty of this country, on the principle of international law, to recognise them as one of the community of nations." At present, he thought, recognition would be premature; but "if the current of events took the course which seemed to him most probable, it might be their duty to recognise them at no distant period."—The report of the Volunteers Commissioners has at length been issued. They recommend that the existing definition of an effective should be repealed; that 20s. per head should be allowed for every engineer, and mounted or rifle volunteer who has attended a specified number of drills and attained a certain degree of efficiency as a marksman; that an additional 10s. be granted for every man who can produce a certificate that he has fired a certain amount of ball cartridge; that the allowance for the artillery be 30s. for every man who fulfils certain conditions; and that 4s. per annum be allowed as travelling expenses for every effective in those corps whose head-quarters are more than five miles from the meeting place of the administrative battalion to which they belong.—The Bishop of Exeter has thrown out a happy suggestion. The Prince of Wales comes of age on the 9th of next month, which happens to fall on a Sunday; and the Right Rev. Prelate recommends his clergy on that auspicious day to make an appeal to their congregations on behalf of the distressed operatives of the cotton districts. The proceeds of a ball which is to be given at Southampton in celebration of the majority of his Royal Highness will also be applied to the Lancashire Relief Fund.—There was an immense crowd in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, but the police immediately stopped any attempt to harangue the people. At length, a successful *ruse* was adopted. The police arrested several members of their own body who were in plain clothes, and led them off, thus drawing away the crowd in several directions. This amusing "strategic movement" had the effect of completely breaking up the vast assemblage.—Two persons have been killed and others injured by the falling of three arches, partially completed, in Tooley-street, on the site of the terrible fire of last year.—A long and painfully interesting inquiry was held on Wednesday by the deputy coroner for East Middlesex, relative to the death of a lady who was the claimant, so it is stated, of no less than three millions and a half in Chancery, but who, nevertheless, died in great destitution.—Poor Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt" received a practical illustration on Thursday in the death of a child, whose mother was unable to give it the common necessities of life. "If I and my child," said the wretched mother, "work all day and great part of the night, we can earn ninepence for three shirts."—The altercations between the persecuted Mr. Babbage and the street organists took rather an unusual turn at the Marylebone Police-court on Wednesday. An Italian, who appeared not to understand a word of English, was brought up by the abstruse calculator, but the magistrate refused to convict, on the ground that Mr. Babbage did not make the Italian comprehend that he wanted him to move on, and, further, that it was too much for any man to quarrel with an organist who was playing twenty doors from his own house.—The notorious William Roupell has been removed from Newgate prison to Millbank, by order of the Secretary of State.—Luther Teates, the ingenious rival of the ex-member for Lambeth, pleaded guilty, at the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, to eight indictments charging him with forging leases of the Lambeth property of the late Sir John West. The total amount raised on these spurious deeds was estimated at between £6000 and £7000, but it was stated that the ascertained frauds of the prisoner represented a much larger sum. He was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude—a sentence which, to a man of his age, is virtually one of imprisonment for life.—Mr. Jonah Andrew, the "manager" of the Manchester City Bank—a concern which has come to grief—has been examined at the Manchester Police-court on a charge of having misappropriated a sum of money which had been entrusted to him, in his capacity of banker or agent, to meet a bill of exchange payable at one of the London banks. The information was laid under an act which provides that any "banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or other agent," who shall misappropriate any money which he

has been directed in writing "to apply, pay, or deliver, for any purpose, or to any person, specified in such directions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years, and not less than three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years." The superintendent of the detective force said he had reason to believe there were other charges against the prisoner, who was remanded for a week. Bail was accepted.—The robbery of the Bank of England note paper from the premises of the manufacturers in Hampshire must be fresh in the recollection of the public, as well as the increase in the number of forged bank notes consequent on that robbery. The police believe they have at last got upon the track of the combined robbers and forgers. There appears to have been a "split" among the members of the gang, and the police, profiting by this circumstance, were able to seize a man while he was actually engaged in printing off some forged notes on the genuine paper. Others have been apprehended, both in London and in Birmingham, and the prisoners at the bar were remanded till their alleged companions can be placed in the dock beside them.—Robert Cooper, charged with the murder of Annie Barnham, at Isleworth, in August last, has been tried at the Central Criminal Court, and found guilty. An extraordinary letter written by Cooper was put in as evidence. It contained expressions of extravagant affection for Barnham, and reproached her bitterly for deceiving him. It indicated that her deceit had caused him to kill her; and ended with an intimation that he should commit suicide. The judge, Mr. Baron Martin, sentenced the unhappy man to death, and told him there was not the least chance of mercy being extended to him.—It is satisfactory to find that the life of Jessie M'Lachlan, who was convicted a short time since of murder at Glasgow, is to be spared. It will be remembered that her case was taken up very generally by the press and the people, and representations were made to the Home Secretary which induced him to respite her, and order an inquiry into the truth of a statement she had made, and into the evidence given at the trial generally. The murdered woman, Jessie M'Pherson, was servant in the house of a Mr. Fleming, and M'Lachlan declared that Fleming had committed the murder in her presence. The result of the inquiry has been, it seems, such as to induce the Home Secretary to order the woman's life to be spared during her Majesty's pleasure.—Some curious revelations were made at the Westminster County Court lately. A person, named Martin, who seems to have "farmed" Deerfoot, the well-known Indian runner, was sued for a balance of wages by "Jackson, the American Deer." Martin got up what was called a human circus, and the performing animals consisted, apparently, of Deerfoot, "the Deer," and other pedestrians. It was elicited, however, during the hearing of the case, that it was arranged that, "in order to keep up the excitement," Deerfoot was to win in every contest at all hazards—a singularly unfortunate exposure for the Seneca Indian and the other prodigies of the "human circus."—Another sad case of poisoning from eating shell fish has occurred at Liverpool. Some carpenters, engaged in overhauling a vessel, found on the bottom and sides an immense quantity of mussels, which they sold or distributed among their friends. Several persons, after eating some of these mussels, were seized with the symptoms usually attendant upon poisoning by arsenic; and, on Saturday, the sister of one of the carpenters died. The bottom of the ship from which the shell fish were taken is protected, not by copper, but by a green composition, and it is supposed that arsenic is one of the ingredients of this coating.—The twelve Birkenhead rioters were, on Saturday, formally committed for trial at Chester. Bail was refused.—An inquest was begun on Saturday at Shields, on the body of a married woman who took some medicine on account of a cold she laboured under, and died shortly afterwards. She was buried, but her husband, not being satisfied, had the remainder of the medicine analysed, when strychnine was found in it. This led to the exhumation of the body and the present inquest.—A sad disaster has occurred near Formby. The Hindoo, a large ship, from Montreal for Liverpool, with a cargo of petroleum, was caught in the recent gale and driven ashore. A tremendous sea was running at the time, and, while the crew were engaged in preparing to make for the beach, a new horror was added to their position. From some cause the petroleum was ignited and the offensive smell of the burning oil was distinctly perceived in Liverpool—to such an extent, in fact, that it was necessary to sprinkle the floor of the Exchange newsroom with chloride of lime. Five of the Hindoo's crew were drowned.—An official

inquiry into the loss of the ship Bencoolen, which was wrecked in Bideford Bay, with the loss of 26 lives, took place at Bideford on Monday. From the evidence of the survivors of the crew it appeared that the vessel had been sent to sea with her rigging badly set up, to which they attributed the loss of her masts early in the gale. It was also stated that the captain was several times the worse for liquor during the voyage, that when the ship struck he got drunk and went to bed where he perished. The information, as usual in such cases, was sent to the Board of Trade.—A singular result of the violence of the late gale occurred on Blackfriars Bridge. The wire of the London District Telegraph Company, which stretches across the River at Blackfriars Bridge, snapped in two with the fury of the gale, and the broken ends knocked a man from the top of an omnibus that was passing at the time, and struck another man in a cart on the Middlesex side. Both were injured; the gentleman hurled from the top of the omnibus rather seriously.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—A revolution has taken place in Greece. King Otho has abdicated the Greek throne in favour of his brother, and has taken his departure. A provisional government has been established, under the presidency of M. Mavrocordato; and its first acts have been to declare, "in the name of the people and the garrison," that "the dynasty of King Otho is deposed," and to convoke a national assembly. Neither plundering nor outrage of any kind seems to have attended the revolution, either at Athens or in the provinces; and it is probable that King Otho was abandoned by all his soldiers as well as by his people, and was consequently unable to attempt any resistance. [In speaking of the Greek revolution it is not out of place to notice some extraordinary rumours which are represented as current in Turin, and which, for their very extravagance, are worth mentioning. The rumour was that the Greek and Eastern questions are now to be arranged—in fact have been arranged in anticipation—by virtue of an understanding between France, Russia, and Italy. Russia is to have the Danubian Principalities and Constantinople. Greece is to be strengthened by the addition of the Islands (save Corfu, which England is to be allowed to retain) and of Thessaly, Albania, &c. A kingdom is to be formed for the ex-Prince of the Principalities, to consist of Servia, Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Montenegro—the succession to devolve upon the present prince of the latter place. Venetia, of course is to be somehow or other transferred to Italy. And finally a grand kingdom, composed of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, &c., &c., is to be handed over to Prince Napoleon. All manner of princes are spoken of as the future King of Greece, including Prince Alfred of England, the Prince of Leuchtenberg, the second son of the King of Italy, and the second son of the King of the Belgians.—The semi-official journal of Berlin has published an article respecting the conflict between the King and the Chamber of Deputies. This article declares that "the government will take care to narrow the conflict within the smallest possible grounds, that is to say, to the maintenance of the unavoidable military expenditure of 1862, which will be defrayed under the constitutional responsibility of the ministers." It adds that measures will be taken at the beginning of the next session of Parliament "to bring about a definitive constitutional solution of the question at issue, to restore to the country entire peace in the interior, and to ensure the undisturbed development of our constitutional institutions."—We learn from the *Press* of Vienna that in Austria a conflict of the same kind as that in Prussia has just arisen between the Government and the Upper Chamber on the one side, and the Chamber of Deputies on the other. The Chamber of Peers has maintained the increase of salary proposed for the ambassador of Austria at Rome, and for the president of the military commission of Frankfort, without taking any notice of the vote by which the Chamber of Deputies had suppressed the demanded augmentation. The Government has taken part with the Upper Chamber, declaring that no erasure of an expense inscribed in the budget can acquire a legal and obligatory character until it has been sanctioned by both Chambers and by the Crown. "It will be seen," says the above journal, "that this new constitutional theory is precisely the one which has been put forward by the Prussian Chamber of Peers and by M. de Bismark."—A conspiracy has been discovered in Venice, comprising the leading members of the revolutionary committees. Several persons of the wealthier classes, including two Government functionaries, are among the prisoners who have been arrested.—The *Official Gazette of Turin* published a decree convening

the Italian Parliament for the 18th of November.—The state of Garibaldi's health continues serious, and great anxiety is felt as to the result of the medical council which will be held on his case to-morrow at Spezzia. Besides Professor Partridge and the clever Italian surgeons who have attended Garibaldi, the well-known French surgeon, M. Nelaton, will be present at the consultation.—A good understanding between the people and the government seems to be established at Hesse Cassel. The first sitting of the Chambers was held on Monday, and the government commissioner stated that the government would do everything in its power to render the task before the Chambers a work of peace.—According to accounts received at Madrid from Mexico, President Juarez has seized on the church property, and forbidden the priests to wear sacerdotal robes. The Mexicans are said to be fortifying Puebla.—The semi-official journal of St. Petersburg has published some correspondence between the British and Russian Governments respecting the affairs of Montenegro and Turkey. Earl Russell does not disapprove the conditions of peace imposed on Montenegro, and declares that England cannot support projects aiming at the destruction of the Sultan's suzerainty over that province. Prince Gortschakoff affirms that Russia considers the maintenance of the Turkish empire to be important for the balance of power in Europe, but censures the conduct of the Porte towards Servia, Montenegro, and the Herzegovina, and declares that Russia "must insist on a more conciliatory system of government as far as the Christian subjects of the Porte are concerned."

AMERICA.—The *City of Washington* brings telegraphic intelligence from New York to the 21st inst. The advance of General McClellan's army on Winchester had been stopped, and reports were current that the Federal army would go into winter quarters. Though these rumours were not generally believed, it is certain that General McClellan has called in all his reconnoitering parties to Harper's Ferry, where his head quarters were still fixed; the reconnoissances made showing that the Confederates were in great force between Martinsburg and Charlotetown. The Southern accounts of the battle of Perrysville, in Kentucky, claim the victory, and the capture of 9000 Federal prisoners. On the 18th, 1500 Confederates dashed into Lexington and captured the town and several prisoners. General Morgan afterwards evacuated the town, and engaged the Federal forces between Versailles and Frankfort, in which the Northern accounts say he was routed by General Dumont. General Stuart had successfully terminated his bold incursion into Pennsylvania by re-crossing the Potomac into Virginia at Edward's Ferry, having thus passed entirely round the rear of General McClellan's army. He carried off with him 1000 horses and large quantities of boots and clothing which he had captured in Pennsylvania; and he had done much damage to the railways and to public property in the country which he had thus audaciously traversed, though private houses were left unmolested by his soldiers. The governor of Pennsylvania had written a letter to the Government at Washington, accusing the Federal generals of neglect of duty in allowing General Stuart's force to penetrate into that state, and asserting that it might have been captured, and Pennsylvania saved from the disgrace cast upon it. The governor calls for a thorough investigation. In one of the mining counties of Pennsylvania, the Irish had forcibly resisted drafting; but their resistance was speedily overcome by a body of militia or volunteers, who fired on the rioters and killed four of five of them. The New York Chamber of Commerce had passed resolutions declaring that the burning of American ships by the Confederate steamer *Alabama* is "a crime against humanity," and that the permission for the departure of such cruisers from British ports "encourages on the high seas an offence against neutral rights." A repetition of such acts cannot, the Chamber affirms, "fail to produce wide-spread exasperation in America;" and therefore all who "value peace and goodwill among all nations" are exhorted to use their influence to prevent the departure of such vessels as the *Alabama*, "and so avoid the calamity of war." An important report from Mr. Bunch, the English Consul at Charleston, has been published. He estimates the cotton crop of the present year at a million and a half bales, and the total stock of cotton remaining in the Southern States at 3,950,000 bales. "It must be remembered," he, however, remarks, "that a portion, or the whole, of this accumulation may be destroyed at any moment by the Southern people."—Two of our crack ships—the *Emerald*, 35, and *Galatea*, 26—have been ordered to proceed at once to Bermuda, "in anticipation of any complications which might arise from the excess of energy well

known to exist in Flag-Officer Wilkes." The proceedings of this Northern hero continue to cause uneasiness, but the *Globe* "feels sure that if he transgresses the fair bounds of warfare, his Government will not sanction his acts."—Lord Lyons left Liverpool for Washington on Saturday last. There has been a good deal of speculation as to the nature of the instructions which he carries out with him; but the *Globe*, in an article written in a semi-official tone, warns us against any impression that an immediate change is to take place in our position as regards the Northern and Southern States, or that "Lord Lyons carries off in his pocket instructions likely to lead to a crisis on his landing." Our contemporary, indeed, has no doubt that "our intercourse with the President's Government will remain as peaceful and uninterrupted as the best friends of England and America could wish."

INDIA.—A telegram from Bombay, via Jubal, announces that the bill of indictment against Captain Snales had been thrown out by the grand jury. The cotton market had recovered after the intelligence received of the defeat of the Confederates at Maryland.

THE CAPE.—By the arrival of the *Norman* we have news from the Cape of Good Hope to the 22nd September. The prospects of the harvest were said to be good. We have the mournful intelligence of the death of the Rev. Robert Moffatt one of the oldest of the African missionaries. He died near Kuruman, on August 7th. Information had been received from the Zambesi of the retreat of the Oxford and Cambridge mission party through fear of being attacked by the natives. A dispute is said to have arisen between Dr. Livingstone and the Rev. Mr. Rowley as to who was to blame for the recent fighting with the natives. The Governor of the Cape had refused to adopt the resolution of the House of Assembly for introducing negroes. The *Ariel* had returned from her cruise on the slave coast, having captured twenty-six slave dhows and a piratical vessel, the *Persian Gulf*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

STADACONA.—1. A large part of the lectures can only be communicated to brethren orally, being ceremonial; but much of them, such as the illustrations of the cardinal virtues, &c., may be found in Preston and other Masonic works. 2. With regard to centenary jewels, we look upon it to be a mere regulation of the lodge as to who may wear them—some lodges confining them to the members at the time of their being granted, and others allowing future members to wear them.

We think the latter the better course, as otherwise the remembrance of the event the jewel is meant to celebrate would soon die out.

W. W.—1. Certificates are generally signed by brethren receiving them in open lodge; but there is no necessity for their being so signed; and in many instances (such as when brethren are about to proceed abroad) it would be impossible for them to be so signed. 2. We look upon it to be both competent and legal for Masonic toasts to be given after the close of the lodge, and without Masonic clothing.

CENTENARY.—1. This question is answered as No. 2 to "Stradacona." 2. A centenary jewel may be worn on all occasions when or where it is legal to wear Masonic jewels. 3. A brother who has not filled the office of Warden may be appointed Master of a new lodge in the warrant or dispensation under which it is constituted. 4. A brother who has been presented with a jewel (the cross pens in gold) for his services as secretary, may wear it in any lodge he visits if attached as an ordinary complimentary jewel, but not on a collar.

SCRUTATOR writes—"There are some trifling errors in printing my two articles, which it may be as well to correct, though they are self-evident. Page 270, column 2, last paragraph, 5th line, for a full stop insert a comma after the word fate. Page 312, 1st column, 4th paragraph, 4th line, for 1862 read 1812; same column, 11th line from the bottom for Eugénus the 2nd read Eugénis the 3rd. Second column, 15th line, for Egnes read Eques."

J. S.—The *Masonic Calendar*, price 2s. 6d., will give you the names and numbers of the various lodges, and the towns in which they are held. There is no record published of the number of members in each lodge. The *Calendar* is published under the authority of Grand Lodge, and may be obtained from Bro. Spencer, Great Queen-street, or through any bookseller. Enclosure received.